

50:15:10

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,253

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 29-30, 1970

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, temp. 73-85 (23-25). Tomorrow: Little change. Tomorrow's temp. 73-85 (23-25).
LONDON: Partly cloudy, temp. 73-85 (23-25). Tomorrow: Little change. Tomorrow's temp. 73-85 (23-25).
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ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 10 S.F.	Libya 10 S.F.
Belgium 10 S.F.	Luxembourg 10 S.F.
Denmark	..... 10 S.F.	Malta	..... 10 S.F.
France	..... 10 S.F.	Morocco	..... 10 S.F.
Germany	..... 10 S.F.	Netherlands	..... 10 S.F.
Greece	..... 10 S.F.	Nigeria	..... 10 S.F.
India	..... 10 S.F.	Norway	..... 10 S.F.
Iran	..... 10 S.F.	Portugal	..... 10 S.F.
Italy	..... 10 S.F.	Spain	..... 10 S.F.
Japan	..... 10 S.F.	Sweden	..... 10 S.F.
Lebanon	..... 10 S.F.	Switzerland	..... 10 S.F.
		Turkey	..... 10 S.F.
		U.S. Military	..... 10 S.F.
		Yugoslavia	..... 10 S.F.



THE COMPLETE WELCOME—Vice-President Agnew stands out (right) as he shakes hands with welcoming Cambodian officials during his stopover in Phnom Penh.

In the center are girls in native attire holding a silver ceremonial bowl containing flowers. At left are two secret servicemen clutching Israeli-made machine pistols.

Agnew Pledges Arms and Money To Cambodians, but Not Troops

By James M. Naughton

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Aug. 28 (UPI)—Vice-President Spiro Agnew today told the United States would supply the country with money and arms but would not send American troops to its defense.

The Vice-President spent nearly two hours here, across the swollen Mekong River from a Viet Cong-occupied area, in a dramatic display of American interest in the west Indochina battleground.

His presence in Phnom Penh—ending beside chief of state King Norodom Sihanouk in front of the National Palace as a Cambodian military band played a raged version of "The Star-Spangled Banner"—represented a high point in U.S. relations with the Lon Nol regime.

Mr. Agnew told reporters as he flew on to Bangkok that he "made no commitment, whatever" to escalate the American presence in Cambodia.

In my presence gave a message to the Communists that we were not going to stand idly by in the sense of rendering economic aid and material assistance when a nation is invaded," he said.

He said he had no intention of making any commitment to the Lon Nol regime.

Mr. Agnew still faces a stiff round of negotiations with officials in Hanoi, incensed about what they regard as a diminishing U.S. commitment to Southeast Asian allies.

He is scheduled to fly to Hanoi on Sunday and to report to President Nixon early next week in San Clemente, Calif.

Mr. Agnew arrived in Bangkok this afternoon to begin a 41-hour visit. He was met at the airport by Premier Thannom Kittakachorn.

The Vice-President flew here from Saigon in a plane, but was unaccompanied, departure from the

schedule of his nine-day Asian tour. As soon as his Air Force jet touched down at Pochentong Airport, Mr. Agnew's entourage, including a U.S. helicopter, each outfitted with a machine gun, for the quick trip to the residence of the figurehead chief of state.

Cambodian troops were on nearly every rooftop and along the main highway of the city. Mr. Agnew's Secret Service escort, carrying Israeli-made machine pistols, flanked him.

The Vice-President's military aide, Gen. John M. Dunn of the Army, said that there were "small groups of the enemy very close" to Phnom Penh but that they were out of the capital both by the heavy security measures and by the flood waters that nearly ringed the city.

Mr. Agnew said that he had told Premier Lon Nol that the United States was interested in "a continued nonaligned status for Cambodia, that we would continue to be of help in the military assistance program, as has already been indicated, that we would attempt to help them along with the free nations of Asia in any way we could economically, but that we would not want to 'speculate about rumors.' But his remark about 'improvements now being within the range of the possible' was seen to indicate the high expectations that the city administration and the Lon Nol government attach to the pact with Moscow.

Mayor Schmidt reiterated earlier demands that improvements must include recognition by the Communists of the city's close ties with West Germany, ties which the Russians so far have described as unlawful. These links, Mr. Schmidt said, belonged to the "realistic Europe" which both the Russians and the West Germans undertook to respect in their non-aggression treaty.

Major Points

The mayor also listed, as major points, free access to the city—110 miles behind the Iron Curtain—and a lifting of the ban barring West Germans from entering the eastern half of the city.

High-ranking officials in Berlin and Bonn said yesterday that East Berlin had been seeking recognition by the West that it planned major concessions on Berlin.

When Chancellor Willy Brandt signed the treaty in Moscow this month, he said that Bonn would not ratify it unless the East agreed to a satisfactory settlement on West Berlin.

To Western officials, a settlement must also include restoration of telephone communications.

Details of the reports, believed to have been spread in Berlin and Bonn by Eastern newsmen and contacts, were published yesterday morning by two West German newspapers, Die Welt of Hamburg and Tagesspiegel of Berlin.

The explosion killed Mr. Fassnacht, injured four other persons and caused damage estimated upward to \$8 million.

Walter's activities then became a little hazy. Somehow, however, he obtained the Army identification of a staff sergeant, Albert Lewis Jr., and found himself being shipped back to Vietnam for a second tour of duty.

Walter was again wounded and after a short hospital stay in Japan was sent to Fort Gordon, Ga., to recover. While on leave, he went home to Alabama and got married.

Early this month, he was assigned to duty with the military police at Fort Carson, near Colorado Springs, because of his experience and record.

Teen-Ager Arrested

Meanwhile, officials said that the real Sgt. Lewis was in Vietnam, where he re-enlisted for another tour of duty and requested an emergency leave home. It was then that the Army discovered something was wrong and the teen-ager at Fort Carson was arrested.

Mr. Richards said that the government really was not anxious to prosecute Walter but wanted to assist him in any way it could—so long as he stays out of the Army. Mr. Richards said that he would request that prosecution be deferred.

The prosecutor said that Walter might be placed on one-year probation and sent home to Alabama until he is old enough either to enlist or be drafted.

GI Since 12, a Vietnam Vet Is Arrested at 15 for Fraud

PORT CARSON, Colo., Aug. 28 (UPI)—A veteran of two combat tours of duty in Southeast Asia, who has received two Purple Hearts, has been arrested by FBI agents after it was discovered that he was only 15 years old.

Authorities said that they still were trying to determine how Walter Lee Martin of Dothan, Ala., pulled the hoax. He first enlisted when he was 12, they said.

Walter, who is 6 feet 3 inches tall, weighs 198 pounds and is married, was in El Paso County Jail today after being charged with fraud. He was serving as a staff sergeant in the military police command at Fort Carson when he was arrested yesterday.

"We don't know how he did it," said Assistant U.S. Attorney James Richards.

Enlisted at 12

Mr. Richards said that Walter apparently first enlisted in Alabama when he was 12, using a different name, and was sent to Vietnam in 1968.

After being wounded in action, the youth became involved in a stockade. There, a check of fingerprints led to the discovery that he was only 13.

Mr. Richards said that the Army then kicked the youth out of the service and shipped him back to the United States.

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Defense Cut Is Rejected By Senate

Move to Slash \$5.2 Billion Fails

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—The Senate, continuing debate on the \$19.3 billion military procurement bill, today rejected by a 42-31 vote a bipartisan move to cut \$5.2 billion from the defense budget.

The amendment, sponsored by Sens. William Proxmire, D., Wis., and Charles McNichols, R., Md., would have set a \$66 billion ceiling on defense expenditures. The administration has projected spending \$71.2 billion for the current fiscal year.

Despite the shift in sentiment toward reordering national priorities, a majority felt that with the war in Vietnam continuing, no major changes should be made at this time.

Supporters contended that if the Senate Armed Services Committee could cut the administration's request for new weapons by 7 percent, the rest of the military budget could also be cut by 7 percent.

With the vote today, the bill is practically home free, since almost all efforts to make major changes in it have been defeated.

Brooks Drops Bid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—In the face of what he saw as certain defeat, Sen. Edward W. Brooke withdrew yesterday a proposal that would have prevented the United States from acquiring the ability to launch a first-strike nuclear attack on hardened, or concrete-reinforced, Soviet missile silos.

The Massachusetts Republican argued that his amendment to the pending military procurement bill would do no more than write into law the announced policy of the administration. "The executive branch has already said the United States is not seeking a first-strike capability," the senator said. "I'm trying to get the legislative branch to say the same thing."

Specifically, the senator's amendment would have prevented the Pentagon from working on a multiple-warhead system of the power or accuracy to knock out concrete-reinforced Soviet missile installations. Presumably, a nation that could destroy the missiles of its enemy would be in a position to launch a first strike without fear of nuclear retaliation.

Strategists argue that this would be a destabilizing element in the environment of nuclear weapons because it might remove the fear of self-destruction.

Sen. Brooke withdrew the amendment because, he said, he was fearful its defeat "might be construed by the Soviet Union . . . as indicating that we were seeking a first-strike capability."

Leah's Opposition

The amendment was opposed by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, who objected that it set "the precedent that Congress will establish the general characteristics of United States military systems" and that it might be subject to varying interpretations.

Sen. Brooke argued that "unless the Congress addresses the composition and characteristics of the armed forces, its constitutional power is very nearly meaningless." The senator also listed a number of instances in which he said Mr. Laird, when he was a congressman, had "repeatedly and vigorously fought for an affirmative congressional role in determining national strategic policy."

Brezhnev Makes Plea For Mideast 'Realism'



Leonid Brezhnev speaking at Alma Ata yesterday.

Israelis Settle Strategy

Firm Line Seen as Mrs. Meir, Tekoah Confer on N.Y. Talks

JERUSALEM, Aug. 28 (Reuters).

Israeli Premier Golda Meir today held top-level consultations on strategy for the Middle East peace talks, usually reliable sources here said Israel would adopt a firm line on the question of reported Egyptian cease-fire violations.

As Mrs. Meir met Yosef Tekoah, the interim peace-talks representative, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and senior Foreign Ministry officials, the sources said Jerusalem would persist in stressing that the reported violations mar the prospects for real peace.

Today's consultations came less than 24 hours after Israel filed its sixth complaint since the cease-fire began three weeks ago, reporting that Egypt was still building up its anti-aircraft-missile network in the Suez Canal military standstill zone.

The sources said one of Israel's first moves in the indirect talks being held in New York under UN mediator Gunnar Jarring would be to ask Cairo what kind of peace it is contemplating.

Israel believes that Egypt is merely using the talks as a stratagem to secure Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory without achieving a Middle East peace settlement in which there is a place for a fully independent and sovereign Jewish state, they added.

Questions for Egypt

Mr. Tekoah, who was recalled here for consultations on the first day of the Jarring talks, is now expected to return to New York at the beginning of next week after attending the weekly cabinet session on Sunday.

The sources said he will take with him a series of questions that he will request Mr. Jarring to put to the Egyptians.

They said the main points are whether Egypt agrees to respect

the territorial sovereignty and political independence of Israel within secure and recognized borders and Israel's free passage in international waterways, especially the Suez Canal.

Any possibility of a true peace depends on Egypt's acceptance of these points, the sources added.

Israeli leaders are particularly angered at the reported Egyptian building of its missile network, and Mrs. Meir said last night that Israel would not have agreed to the peace talks if it had known that Egypt would break the cease-fire.

The sources said the firm line on the violations inclines toward the views of some cabinet ministers, including Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who felt Israel should not have entered the Jarring talks until the violations issue was cleared up.

Mrs. Meir to See Nixon

Mrs. Meir, who is to visit the United Nations in October, is expected also to see President Nixon then.

The sources said she will bring up the question of military aid to Israel following the massive flow of Russian arms to Egypt.

She will also try to reach an understanding with the President on what Israel feels it needs for secure boundaries in any peace settlement, they added.

Mrs. Meir also received Ambassador Walworth Barbour, who is due to return home soon on vacation. No information was immediately available on their discussions.

Fees of Peace

"It is very important now for the peace forces in the Middle East not to let go the initiative . . . and not to allow the foes of peace to blow up the agreement reached or use it to cover up their aggressive designs."

Diplomatic observers here saw these remarks as two-edged. They clearly cut at Israel, which Mr. Brezhnev again said the villain, backed as usual by "international imperialist circles." He gave Egypt and Jordan credit for the cease-fire, making no mention of the U.S. initiative. Their actions, he said, compelled Israel to accept the cease-fire and to declare "for the first time, though through clenched teeth," its readiness to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Congress of Arab Guerrillas Rejects U.S. Peace Initiative

By Eric Pace

AMMAN, Aug. 28 (UPI)—The Palestine National Council, which claims to represent all the 1.5 million Palestinians living outside Israel, today rejected the U.S. initiative for peace in the Middle East.

The 115-man body, run by commando leaders and Palestinian militants, included the rejection in a series of resolutions voted to-night at its session here.

The resolutions were framed in two days of mostly closed sessions of the council, which is the parliamentary arm of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The resolutions reaffirmed the commandos' insistence on further fighting and denounced those who might disagree.

They did not preclude any shift in the Arab guerrillas' military tactics, although they called for more centralized military and political power within the commando movement.

Palestinian commandos and Jordanian troops exchanged gunfire in the streets of Amman to-night, Reuters reported.

Jordanian officials said the incident occurred when a commando tried to stick posters on the front wall of a post office but a member of the Palestine Armed Struggle Command, taking part in guard duties outside the building, tried to prevent him.

Jordanian troops guarding the building also tried to stop the man, there was a clash and one man was hit.

As unofficially translated, the resolutions of the Palestine Na-

tional Council seemed to have been worded in general terms to avoid creating more discord among the guerrilla groups who are perennially suspicious of each other.

Faced unanimously, the resolutions were widely interpreted here tonight as marking the beginning of a new leadership had come up with no really fresh ideas of how to pursue its stated goal of destroying Israel.

Specifically, the council denounced the American diplomatic initiative of several weeks ago that has led to a cease-fire among Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

It also seemed to move to discredit Palestinian moderates by claiming that the Palestine "res-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Thant Begins Yugoslavia Visit

BRIGRADE, Aug. 28 (AP).

Secretary-General U Thant arrived here today for a four-day official visit and talks with President Tito.

Mr. Thant will also meet Premier Mijko Ribicic and Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac.

After the visit Mr. Thant will fly Monday to Addis Ababa for an official visit to Ethiopia and to participate in the proceedings of the assembly of heads of state and governments of the Organization of African Unity.

ON THE SAIGON STUMP—South Vietnamese campaign workers paste up a poster for the senatorial election Sunday. The poster urges Vietnamese to vote for the slate represented by the house symbol. Story on Page 2.

The Long Road Back From Chappaquiddick

By R. W. Apple Jr.

METHUEN, Mass., Aug. 28 (UPI)—Teddy Kennedy is running against a number of odds. That is the political situation here as Sen. Edward M. Kennedy campaigns for a second full term. Almost no one doubts that he will win; the major question is how close the 38-year-old Massachusetts Democrat will come to his performance in 1964, when he won 71.7 percent of the vote in defeating Howard Whitmore Jr., a political unknown.

The senator acknowledged in a recent interview that both politicians and pundits were certain to interpret the results that way. He knows that they will ascribe the almost inevitable fall-off in his vote to his automobile accident last year on Chappaquiddick Island, near Martha's Vineyard, in which Mary Jo Kopechne drowned.

Factors involved, when they come, will overlook several factors—the 1964 presidential race, which threw thousands of normally Republican votes into the Democratic column; the sympathy vote generated by the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963; Sen. Edward Kennedy's plane crash in 1964 and Mr. Whitmore's weakness as an opponent.

The Kennedy staff likes to point out that only three times in the last 25 years has a candidate in Massachusetts won by more than 60 percent—an indication, in all probability, that they do not expect to do much better than that.

"The voters need reassurance," the senator said. "They need to see me, to be convinced that I'm reliable and mature. You can't counter the Chappaquiddick thing directly. The answer has to be implicit in what you are, what you stand for and how they see you."

Some Support Lost

But Chappaquiddick has cost the senator some support, per-



January, 1969, a few days after the Kopechne inquest—Sen. Kennedy at Hyannis Port, alone with his thoughts.

haps more than public opinion polls demonstrate. And he knows that a weak showing will severely damage whatever chances he might have for the presidency in 1976, or in 1972, if he changes his mind and decides to run. So Sen. Kennedy is campaigning hard—he has no out-of-state engagements between now and Election Day—and he has styled his campaign to bring himself into contact with the voters. He will give few formal

speeches, concentrating instead on a series of town meetings. The senator's probable opponent this fall is Joseph A. Spaulding, 48, a former Republican state chairman who is making his first try for public office. Mr. Spaulding must first defeat John J. McCarthy of Chatham, a conservative, in the primary on Sept. 15.

Mr. Spaulding is an outgoing, pleasant man with impeccable credentials in the liberal establishment. His wife was a bridesmaid in President Kennedy's wedding; his best friend at Yale was Mayor John F. Kennedy of New York. He opposes President Nixon on the war and the "Southern strategy."

Mr. Spaulding's almost insuperable problem was plainly evident in a recent campaign stop. No one knew who he was until he said that he was running against Sen. Kennedy. He conceded that he had become discouraged at times during his 33,000 miles of travel so far this year. But he insisted that Sen. Kennedy was "human, so therefore, he's beatable. If you go about it right."

Mr. McCarthy, a former commissioner of administration in the state government, has done far less campaigning than Mr. Spaulding. But he got more votes at the state convention than most persons expected—650 to Mr. Spaulding's 1,174—and he is the favorite of the party's conservative wing.

Strong Attacks In announcing his candidacy, Mr. McCarthy promised to "take Ted Kennedy on, not play pat-a-cake with him." Since then, he has referred to the senator as "Hanoi's Tokyo Rose" and as a "cry-baby."

Most political analysts believe that Mr. McCarthy's tactics will generate a sympathy vote for Sen. Kennedy and that Mr. Spaulding will be a more formidable opponent. All of the available evidence suggests that the senator's position, barring some major unforeseen developments, is unassailable. The most recent Boston Globe poll, which was completed after the release of the testimony in 1970, or in 1972, if he changes his mind and decides to run. So Sen. Kennedy is campaigning hard—he has no out-of-state engagements between now and Election Day—and he has styled his campaign to bring himself into contact with the voters. He will give few formal

14 Senators' Measure

U.S. Asked to Insure Health Of All From Cradle to Grave

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—A bipartisan team of senators introduced legislation yesterday to provide cradle-to-grave national health insurance to all Americans by 1973.

Although passage of the bill in this session is considered almost impossible, hearings are scheduled for next month by the Senate Health subcommittee, headed by Sen. Ralph Yarborough, D., Texas, one of the bill's sponsors. The sponsors hope that these hearings will create enough public interest to make national health insurance a prime issue in the November congressional elections.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., who introduced the bill on behalf of 13 other senators, said that it would both create a national health insurance system and improve the way health care is delivered in the nation.

"Health care is the fastest growing failing business in the nation—a \$83 billion industry that fails to meet the urgent needs of our people," Sen. Kennedy said. He added that the private health insurance industry, which provides partial coverage to about 80 percent of the 200 million Americans, "has failed us."

The bill is based on a proposal unveiled last month by the United Auto Workers Union's committee for national health insurance. Besides Sens. Kennedy and Yarborough, it was cosponsored by Sens. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky.; William B. Saxton, R., Ohio; Stephen M. Young, D., Ohio; George McGovern, D., S.D.; Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn.; Claiborne Pell, D., R.I.; Harold Hughes, D., Iowa; Alan Cranston, D., Calif.; Philip Hart, D., Mich.; Lee Metcalf, D., Mont.; Eugene McCarthy, D., Minn.; and Birch Bayh, D., Ind.

The proposal would cover almost all health needs with the exception of some nursing home care, mental illness, dentistry and some drugs and medical appliances. On the basis of 1969 expenditures, the program would cost \$37 billion a year. Members of the public would still have to pay about \$15 billion for health care from their own pockets.

Forty percent of the financing would come from federal taxes, 35 percent from an employers' payroll tax and 25 percent from a tax on individual incomes up to \$15,000 a year.

A key part of the program is the Resources Development Fund, which would start even before the health insurance starts. Before health insurance starts, this program would spend \$1 billion improving the health care system by increasing manpower and creating new delivery programs.

"Until we begin moving toward national health insurance, neither Congress nor the medical profession will ever take the basic steps that are essential to reorganize the system," Sen. Kennedy said. "Without national health insurance, we cannot galvanize us into action," he continued. "I fear that we will simply continue to patch the present system beyond any reasonable hope of survival."

Many medical experts, including Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, assistant secretary of health, education and welfare, believe that basic changes must be made in the health care system before a national insurance program is started. Otherwise, they feel, the health system will collapse under the weight of increased demands. Nevertheless, there are at least four other health insurance programs in various stages of development.

Mr. Rogers based his support of America's SST program on the threat of the British-French Concorde SST program to the world leadership of American aircraft manufacturers. Not only is the initial Concorde aircraft progressing favorably, but Mr. Rogers said he understood that West Germany might decide to join Britain and France in a second-generation Concorde that would be comparable in size and economy to the U.S. plane. Mr. Rogers said that it was estimated that \$500 million in new financing would be required for Concorde-2 "but the consortium of companies already in being is technically qualified to proceed."

French Deny Report PARIS, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—The French makers of the Concorde supersonic airliner said today that they knew of no German plans to join the Anglo-French consortium building the plane.

"We know of no such plans at present," an official of the Société Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiale said.

Dropping SST Urged WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—A member of President Nixon's Scientific Advisory Council today urged abandonment of the U.S. supersonic transport (SST) program, saying its noise would be far greater than could be tolerated at airports.

Dr. Richard L. Garwin, a Columbia University professor, said it would be impossible to produce an aircraft that would be economical to operate and still meet proposed noise-level standards. Dr. Garwin was testifying before the transportation subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which is holding hearings on the administration's request for \$290 million to continue work on two prototypes, the U.S. answer to the Anglo-French Concorde.

Priest Out on Bail In Hashish Case ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 28 (AP)—A Catholic priest, arrested Sunday at Dulles International Airport on a charge of smuggling \$15,000 worth of hashish, was released yesterday on \$5,000 bond.

A preliminary hearing in U.S. District Court was continued until Sept. 22 at the request of Thomas Dyson, attorney for the Rev. Joseph A. Amoroso. The 31-year-old priest was arrested after customs officials at the airport said they found nine and a half pounds of hashish taped in chunks to his body under his clothing.

Plane Lost in Alaska ANCHORAGE, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—A Georgia Air National Guard C-124 Globemaster, with seven men on board, has been missing over Alaska for the past two days, the Air Force said today. The plane was on a flight from an Air Force base in the state of Washington to Cold Bay, Alaska, with eight tons of satellite observation equipment for the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Moonshine Gets An Added Kick

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28 (UPI)—Moonshine whiskey is the latest victim of mercury pollution.

Federal agents said yesterday that in 24 of 40 samples of moonshine seized and tested recently, there was a dangerous level of mercury pollution—sometimes as high as two parts per million.

Officials said a safe level for human consumption is one-half part per million. "We don't know where the mercury came from," said a federal scientist.

"It may have been from chemical additives used in automobile cooling systems such as rust inhibitors or lead stoppers."

Mercury, Lead and Arsenic Found in Beef, Fish, Chicken

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—Poisons like mercury, lead and arsenic have been found in hazardous amounts in beef, shellfish and chicken livers, U.S. health officials admitted yesterday.

They assured the Senate environment subcommittee that all such findings represented unusual exceptions in the generally safe U.S. food supply.

Said Sen. Philip Hart, D., Mich., "But the admissions were 'among the most depressing' made before the subcommittee. On Wednesday, the subcommittee learned that 4,800 pounds of lead are being dumped daily into the lower Mississippi River."

U.S. Surgeon-General Jesse L. Steinfeld testified that the country is not "presently faced with widespread, serious human health hazards." He said that he was concerned with curbing such pollution now "so we do not, by short-sightedness today, condemn future generations."

The following instances of food "poisoning" from excessive minerals were disclosed: In Seattle, between Jan. 1 and Aug. 21, inspectors found mercury in muscle tissues of seven head of

cattle in amounts up to 1.6 parts per million. The Food and Drug Administration calls anything above 5 parts unsafe in fish. No standards have been set for beef. The cattle had eaten seed wheat treated with mercury to kill fungus.

"A number of carcasses" of wheat on the way to mills have been condemned because they were contaminated with the same treated seed wheat. Such wheat, innocently fed to pigs, gravely crippled three New Mexico farm children last winter.

Between Jan. 1 and July 31, arsenic—used in veterinary medicines and growth promoters—was found in the livers of 95 of 350 young chickens tested and in nine of the 95 it exceeded the safe limit—one part per million. The zinc had amounts up to 2.5 parts.

It was found in the same period in the livers, where it tends to concentrate, of 90 out of 320 pigs, and excessively—above two parts per million—in eight, with amounts up to 4.9 parts.

Between 1966 and the present, there have been findings in shellfish of up to 17.3 parts per million of lead, 7.8 parts of cadmium and 4,120 parts of zinc.

Nixon Offers to Compromise For Family Assistance Law By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 28 (UPI)—President Nixon strongly appealed to the Senate Finance Committee today to approve his family-assistance program and said that he would accept any reasonable compromise that did not undermine the principles at stake.

Presidential counselor Daniel P. Moynihan told newsmen that "it is five minutes to midnight" and that further delay could wreck chances of enactment of the welfare reform package.

"I am gravely troubled by the fact that the remaining days of the 91st Congress are fast running out and congressional action has not been completed on welfare reform," the President said in a statement. "The present legislation is too far advanced; the need for reform is too great for this to be permitted to happen."

Mr. Nixon offered to support an amendment offered by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., that would require a field-test of the program before it was put into nationwide operation. Declaring that "historical social reform" is at stake, the President

said he had consulted with several Finance Committee members and had agreed to support the Ribicoff amendment. The amendment would delay the effective beginning of the program on a nationwide basis from July 1, 1971, to Jan. 1, 1973, and during 1971 would require the secretary of health, education and welfare to test the program in pilot projects in three or more states.

Some of the prime opposition to the President's controversial welfare reform proposals has come from Republican members. However, the legislation passed the House on April 16 by a vote ratio of two to one. It has been partly re-written in the Senate Finance Committee.

The President and his advisers fear that if the legislation is not reported to the Senate floor shortly, it will die before Congress adjourns this year. If that happened, the entire legislative process would have to begin all over next year, since all pending measures die at the end of each term of Congress.

Recalling the President's work for the legislation to reform the welfare system, Mr. Moynihan said, "The President has said, 'This is my flagship.'"

The reform would cost an estimated \$14.1 billion annually and would put a floor under incomes. But Mr. Moynihan said the most important feature is the work-incentive part designed to help the working poor improve their incomes without relying on relief.

Lack of Bleeding This was detected due to lack of bleeding from the wounds. All of the gashes were made by the same type of knife, a weapon which he described as a "sharp, strong, pointed knife with a double edge, at least five and a half inches long."

The start of the trial was delayed for about 90 minutes earlier today when Susan Atkins, one of four defendants, complained of illness and was examined by a doctor. Her lawyer said that she had complained of a stomach ache, cramps, a headache and neck pains. However, after consultation with a doctor in chambers behind the courtroom, she returned with the other defendants, Patricia Krenwinkel, Leslie van Houten and "hippie cult leader" Charles Manson.

The trial then resumed. Following Dr. Katsuyama's testimony, Joseph Grenado, a policeman, identified bloodstains on clothing worn by the alleged assassins on the night of the murders.

The trial was recessed for the weekend at noon today when Miss Atkins complained that she was unable to continue because of the pains she was suffering.

Cholera Kept Secret, WHO Official Says

Disease Is Believed Spreading in Africa

GENEVA, Aug. 28 (AP)—The World Health Organization charged today that certain governments are deliberately covering up cases of cholera and stated that the disease "is spreading more rapidly than indicated by official notifications."

WHO chief of information Maurice Sinclair said the organization's hands are tied by the fact that it has to rely on government sources. Broadly hinting that the "mystery disease" which has killed 27 and hospitalized over 200 in Guinea, West Africa, is almost certainly cholera, Mr. Sinclair commented, "We can neither confirm nor deny the very detailed reports given in the press."

But he said that if cholera is officially confirmed in Guinea "it would be serious" because it would be the first time the sickness had ever penetrated Africa south of the Sahara. He added that lack of experience and medical personnel in the area would add to the problem.

Mr. Sinclair said countries have a duty under WHO mandatory international sanitary regulations, to notify the organization of a number of diseases, including cholera. But he said there are no sanctions against offenders who keep the facts quiet.

He also said that despite vaccination, cholera will almost certainly linger in the stricken areas, and further outbreaks can be expected next summer.

But he stressed that this "El Tor" strain of the disease is very mild and not a danger in any nation with reasonable hygiene standards. He said the situation has been exaggerated because of "the panic" that accompanied the 19th century epidemic.

Mr. Sinclair said WHO is pressing for new regulations which it hopes will come into force next year and will no longer tie the world body down exclusively to government sources in making its reports.

Preventive Measures GENEVA, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—Dehydration fluid to treat cholera has been sent by WHO to Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Guinea, Congo-Brazzaville, Southern Yemen, Algeria, Sierra Leone, Israel, St. Helena and Liberia.

The WHO spokesman said this did not necessarily mean that cholera has occurred in these countries, but supplies were sent as a precaution.

350 Feared Drowned In Thailand Floods

BANGKOK, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—About 350 people were feared drowned today after villages in northern Thailand were swept away in raging floods caused by torrential rains earlier this week.

Press reports said 100 houses in three villages in the northern province of Phrae had been destroyed. In another district, provincial authorities recovered 37 bodies and about 90 others were reported missing.

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Effects of LSD On Offspring Noted in Rats

PALO ALTO, Calif., Aug. 28 (UPI)—Baby rats born of mothers given LSD have a significantly lower level of a brain chemical that is an important regulator of behavior, a Chicago pharmacologist reported yesterday at Stanford University.

Previous studies have shown a possible relationship between LSD and chromosomal defects, but this is the first time that a permanent biochemical defect has been noted in the offspring of a mother exposed to LSD, according to Dr. Velayudhan Nair.

It is difficult to determine whether the finding is applicable to humans but "it is something that we cannot ignore," he said in a telephone interview.

LSD, as well as some drugs used to cure disease, may cause "sinister" biochemical impairments in a developing fetus which may not become apparent until long after birth.

His studies showed that biochemical systems in organs other than the brain may also be affected.

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Tax, Integration Issues

U.S. Loses Bid to Bar Suit On Southern Academy Status

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—A three-judge federal panel yesterday turned down a Nixon administration request to dismiss a suit against federal tax exemptions for private, white, Southern academies.

The panel also turned down a request by civil rights groups, which brought the suit, that all such schools have their exempt status revoked immediately.

The Nixon administration said July 10 that it would no longer grant tax exemptions to segregated private schools in the South. But so far it has taken the schools' word as to whether they are willing to desegregate.

Government lawyers said the administration policy was enough to comply with a June 26 court order to suspend tax exemptions to 44 Mississippi academies, and they asked that the suit be dismissed as moot.

Lawyers for Mississippi civil rights groups said that the new rules were not enough and demanded an actual count of black students before tax exemptions are granted.

Government lawyers said a count was not necessary. They said a white school might be willing to integrate, but that blacks might not accept.

Richard M. Roberts, deputy assistant attorney general in the tax division of the Justice Department, warned that if the suit were successful, tax exemptions might be jeopardized for white schools all across the country—not just in the South.

Frank Parker, who represents the Mississippi blacks who brought the suit, said he hoped the court would hand down guidelines which would indeed cut off all federal tax exemptions to schools throughout the nation that were located near black neighborhoods but did not enroll blacks.

Of the 44 academies named in the original suit, two have closed. 11 have said that they would admit blacks, five have said that they would, and the rest have asked for more time.

In the South generally, there are 136 applications for tax exemptions pending, according to the Justice Department. All of these could be affected by the outcome of the Mississippi suit.

No Comment on Loans JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 28 (AP)—Officials of the Jackson Citizens Council, a segregationist organization, refused yesterday to discuss a report that it borrowed money for private schools from banks in which top executives are advisers to a presidential committee to support public schools.

13 Ask Italian Asylum MILAN, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Thirteen Czech and Hungarian visitors to Italy, one of them a woman who fled from a tourist party, have asked police for political asylum. All their requests were taken under consideration. Several of the 13—there were Czechs and four Hungarians—said they entered Italy after going to Yugoslavia on tourist visas.

Occidental Life of California and Metropolitan Life announced that Canadians who use the drug were ineligible for policies. Paul Nichols, manager of Occidental's Canadian underwriting department, said: "We find that marijuana can constitute a hazard to life directly as a result of its usage and, in addition, indirectly through progression to deadly drugs such as heroin."

If a person driving an automobile is under the influence of marijuana, chances of accidental death are greatly increased. H. Dixon Trueblood, a vice-president of the firm, said that users of such drugs as marijuana, LSD and heroin were now going to be refused life insurance policies "across the board."

Mr. Trueblood said new policies were now being printed that would ask new questions about drug usage. The new questions ask whether the applicant ever has used narcotics without a physician's prescription or used sedatives, tranquilizers, barbiturates or marijuana within the past two years. A spokesman for Metropolitan Life said the company "has never knowingly insured users of hard, addictive drugs," but that individuals with other drug problems are "evaluated in the light of available facts."

Sorry, That's Confidential ...

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 28 (AP)—Bill Parsons got the unlisted telephone number he asked for, but the company didn't tell him or his wife what it was.

When Mr. Parsons called information yesterday he was told: "That is an unpublished number at the customer's request, and it is not given out."

Miss. School Chief Resigns, Cites Integration Confusion

By Peter Mihus

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—The superintendent of schools in Jackson, Miss., the state's capital and largest school district, resigned yesterday in the midst of continuing legal uncertainty over desegregation there.

Jackson's schools are scheduled to open on Sept. 8, yet most elementary pupils still have not been told where such schools they will attend.

The city had 39,000 students, just over half of them white, when it came under a mid-term desegregation order last December.

That order has since been tightened up twice by the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The Council School Foundation says that it will have 5,000 white students in its six private academies in Jackson this year, ten times the 500 of a year ago.

Jackson is one of scores of Southern cities in turmoil over desegregation. At issue in most is whether they can keep all-black schools inside all-black neighborhoods or instead have to bus students to achieve integration. The lower courts have issued differing decisions. The Supreme Court will not rule on the issue until after school starts.

In May, on appeal by black

plaintiffs, the Fifth Circuit ordered a new plan for secondary students to go into effect this September. The plan, drawn up by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, still required no new busing but managed to desegregate the city's secondary schools by other means.

The Fifth Circuit also told the federal district judge in the case to have all parties draw up new elementary school plans and choose one that would increase desegregation. The district judge did choose one. It would have left about 70 percent of the city's black elementary pupils in all-black or largely black schools. The plaintiffs once again appealed, and the Fifth Circuit once again ordered a new plan.

Interim Plan The appeals court gave the parties until Jan. 31, 1971, to effect the new plan. Meanwhile, it told them to use an interim plan that, it said, would leave only about 20 percent of the black elementary children in racially isolated schools.

The interim plan involved pairing 12 elementary schools. Although the court did not say so, one Jackson lawyer said yesterday that there was no way to pair them without some increase in busing.

The superintendent, John A. Martin, who came to Jackson last year from an assistant superintendent in Atlanta, said that he was resigning because of the "confusing series" of court orders.

Elsewhere in the South yesterday, more school districts peacefully desegregated. Few incidents were reported.

Two Insurance Firms Will Refuse Life Policies to Smokers of Pot

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (UPI)—Two life insurance companies operating in the United States and Canada have announced they no longer will issue life insurance policies to marijuana users.

Other insurance firms are looking into the question of insuring pot smokers, although several companies have said they generally leave the problem to drug usage.

The new questions ask whether the applicant ever has used narcotics without a physician's prescription or used sedatives, tranquilizers, barbiturates or marijuana within the past two years. A spokesman for Metropolitan Life said the company "has never knowingly insured users of hard, addictive drugs," but that individuals with other drug problems are "evaluated in the light of available facts."

Rogers Sees Concorde Role For Germany

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers says that he understands that West Germany may decide to join Britain and France in a second-generation Concorde supersonic airplane.

Mr. Rogers' statement was contained in a packet of endorsements that cabinet officers and heads of government agencies submitted to a Senate subcommittee yesterday.

[In Bonn, an Economics Ministry spokesman today described as "rubbish" a suggestion that West Germany might soon join the Anglo-French consortium building the Concorde, Reuters reported.]

Mr. Rogers based his support of America's SST program on the threat of the British-French Concorde SST program to the world leadership of American aircraft manufacturers.

Not only is the initial Concorde aircraft progressing favorably, but Mr. Rogers said he understood that West Germany might decide to join Britain and France in a second-generation Concorde that would be comparable in size and economy to the U.S. plane.

Mr. Rogers said that it was estimated that \$500 million in new financing would be required for Concorde-2 "but the consortium of companies already in being is technically qualified to proceed."

French Deny Report PARIS, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—The French makers of the Concorde supersonic airliner said today that they knew of no German plans to join the Anglo-French consortium building the plane.

"We know of no such plans at present," an official of the Société Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiale said.

Dropping SST Urged WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—A member of President Nixon's Scientific Advisory Council today urged abandonment of the U.S. supersonic transport (SST) program, saying its noise would be far greater than could be tolerated at airports.

Dr. Richard L. Garwin, a Columbia University professor, said it would be impossible to produce an aircraft that would be economical to operate and still meet proposed noise-level standards.

Dr. Garwin was testifying before the transportation subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which is holding hearings on the administration's request for \$290 million to continue work on two prototypes, the U.S. answer to the Anglo-French Concorde.

Priest Out on Bail In Hashish Case ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 28 (AP)—A Catholic priest, arrested Sunday at Dulles International Airport on a charge of smuggling \$15,000 worth of hashish, was released yesterday on \$5,000 bond.

A preliminary hearing in U.S. District Court was continued until Sept. 22 at the request of Thomas Dyson, attorney for the Rev. Joseph A. Amoroso.

The 31-year-old priest was arrested after customs officials at the airport said they found nine and a half pounds of hashish taped in chunks to his body under his clothing.

Plane Lost in Alaska ANCHORAGE, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—A Georgia Air National Guard C-124 Globemaster, with seven men on board, has been missing over Alaska

A National Policy to End the War

The Senate has an opportunity during the next few days to write a rational and responsible policy for ending the war in Vietnam. For many months the Senate has been itching to reverse its 1964 endorsement of a blank check to President Johnson to initiate and carry on that war. It adopted the Fulbright resolution, designed to give Congress a voice in future national commitments, and a few weeks ago it attempted to forbid widening of the war to Cambodia through the Cooper-Church amendment, although the language got pretty muddy before the final action came and the House would have none of it. Now the Senate has a chance to go on record for an orderly and timely liquidation—an objective that is earnestly sought by an overwhelming majority of the American people.

This issue has been distorted in the past by the simplistic manner in which some senators sought to hasten the withdrawal from Vietnam. A scuttle-and-run policy was said to be the only alternative to a declaration of war. Widespread opposition to any action by Congress on the war was aroused by the argument that it could be, and should be, cut off by a snap of the congressional fingers.

As the issue is now being debated in the Senate, however, it assumes a very different posture. No longer is there any effort to say that American troops must be out of Vietnam within six months. In its present form the amendment to the military procurement bill originally offered by Sen. McGovern and Hatfield would now require the withdrawal of American armed forces by Dec. 31, 1971—leaving a liquidation period of 18 months. If any emergency should arise, the President would be authorized to extend this period by 60 days, and if that did not allow enough time for safe evacuation of Southeast Asia the President would so report to Congress within ten days so that Congress could authorize a further extension.

Rigidity has thus given way to flexibility. As reshaped by the Foreign Relations Committee this is quite a different proposition, which would have the great virtue of enacting a national policy for termination of the war without putting the President into a straitjacket. In effect Congress would enact the President's withdrawal formula as a sound national objective, without saying that it would have to be carried out in any and all circumstances. This achievement of firmness in the statement of a national policy, along with elbow room in actually carrying it out, is a tribute to the good judgment of all those who have contributed to it.

Up to now, the administration has remained in opposition to any congressional action in this sphere. In part this may be attributed to the sound objections raised against earlier versions of the McGovern-Hatfield amendment. No doubt it also reflects an automatic White House preference for a free hand. In this case, however, the White House as well as the country has an enormous interest in having the Congress

on record for termination of the war in an orderly and responsible fashion. If the outcome should turn sour—by no means a remote possibility—it would be much better to have the President and Congress jointly responsible.

In our view, the White House could well regard this proposal before the Senate as a fortuitous opportunity to put Congress on record in favor of the Nixon withdrawal policy or something close to it. The requirement that our Vietnam troop-level be reduced to 280,000 men by next April 30 and that the remaining forces be brought home by the end of next year is specifically recognized in the language of the amendment as a reflection of the President's own statements. Unless the President wishes to deviate from this withdrawal policy, there are compelling reasons why he should welcome a congressional reaffirmation of it.

The President has, to be sure, opposed past efforts to set a date for the windup of the Vietnamese affair. He has feared that the fixing of a date would take pressure off the North Vietnamese to negotiate an end of the war. But if Congress fixes a date which the President could postpone or even eliminate with the consent of Congress, when the time came, the North Vietnamese would, as the Foreign Relations staff memorandum notes, have no assurance that mere stalling would rebound to their advantage.

In any event, it seems to us that the advantages of having a congressional withdrawal policy on the books greatly outweigh any disadvantages that might be encountered at the negotiating table. Such legislation would put the President under pressure to carry out the evacuation at the earliest feasible date. It would put our military leaders—and our diplomats, as well—on notice that the national policy is irreversible. Saigon also would have a clearer understanding of what the score is and would be able to adjust its policies accordingly. So long as there is hope that the President may change his mind under pressure the Thieu government is more likely to avoid the hard decisions that are essential to a future for South Vietnam without American manpower for its defense.

Behind all the arguments for and against this amendment is the even more vital fact that the Senate is making a bid to get back into the policy-making arena in regard to war and peace. We think the President should welcome that effort as a bedrock imperative of American democracy. If the present amendment is not satisfactory to the administration in all particulars, amendments can always be suggested. But it would be tragically shortsighted for the administration to take the arbitrary stand against congressional action designed to underscore and give congressional support for the President's own policy. Orderly termination of the war as soon as feasible ought to be the joint policy of the two political branches, and it is doubtful that there will be a better opportunity than the present to make it so.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Unwise Act in Nigeria

In the seven months since the end of the civil war, Nigeria's federal government has handled the formidable problems of national reconciliation and reintegration of the former Biafrans far better than most had expected. Unfortunately, however, it is still addicted, in peace as it was in war, to pronouncements that appear to violate Gen. Gowon's promises of general amnesty and reinstatement of ex-Biafrans in public jobs.

The recent decree empowering the government to dismiss or retire certain public employees who served Biafra is an example. Here was an announcement that should have been prepared with great care so that the scope of the decree would be defined precisely. Instead, it was issued abruptly and its language seemed to portend the firing of every public servant who had supported the Biafran cause.

Officials have since explained that the decree does not affect thousands of Ibos and other ex-Biafrans who have already been

given security clearances and reinstated in civil service or public corporation jobs at both federal and state levels. These officials say punitive action will be taken against only a very few "actively identified with the planning and execution of the rebellion."

The sad fact, however, is that belated clarifications and explanations rarely undo the original harm. The ineptly drawn decree is now law in Nigeria; even if invoked circumspectly, it will be regarded by many as a continuing threat, for its grounds for dismissal are general and wide-ranging. The decree has damaged public-service morale in the former Biafran areas and injured Nigeria's standing abroad. It has given an assist to the still active Biafran propagandists who are launching new efforts to raise funds under the Biafran banner for dubious adventures that have nothing to do with reconciliation and rehabilitation in Nigeria.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Fulbright's Optimism

It may be assumed that Cairo's violations of the military standstill agreement have been—or are being—carried out with Soviet approval. To shelve the question of Egypt's missile buildup is only sensible if such violations have actually ceased. A way out of the Middle East deadlock can only be found if there is from the outset a basic minimum of mutual confidence on both sides.

Seen in this light, the glimmer of hope is not too bright—unless one shares Sen. Fulbright's optimistic trust in Moscow's honesty

and desire for détente. The senator's latest proposal contains elements which amount to an acceptance of the Soviet advance in the Middle East as a fait accompli.

Under those circumstances it would be possible, as he suggested, to impose a settlement on the hostile parties—but the result would be an uneasy peace. For there are no signs of a Soviet change of heart such as Fulbright assumes. The fact that Moscow is covering up Egypt's missile manipulations in the canal zone is rather proof of the contrary.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 29, 1895

NEW YORK.—By order of the Secretary of War, a new star has been added to the national flag, representing the new State of Utah, which, however, does not enter the Union till July 4 next. Meanwhile, the United States Naval Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the careless docking of the United States cruiser Columbia at Southampton was convened yesterday at Brooklyn. The Captain's seamanship is not in question.

Fifty Years Ago

August 29, 1920

NEW YORK.—All talk seems to be petering out of the proposed baseball strike urged by members of the Cleveland club if Carl W. Mays is permitted to pitch for the rest of the season for the New York Yankees. None of the clubs are for the strike and most, at best appear lukewarm. The Cleveland team took this initiative after the death of Ray Chapman, who was struck in the head by a pitched ball by Mays, unintentionally.



It's the Nixon Domino Doctrine—You Keep Adding Pieces.

The Voices of the U.S. West

By James Reston

DENVER—Going West in America these days, one is startled by the power and diversity of the nation. Every year, it seems a little more crowded, a little more irritable, and a little more up to the neck in the struggle to exist apart from all its man-made storms, as elemental and eternal as the sea.

The heart of downtown Denver has been torn out in the name of urban renewal, with one old-fashioned block of Larimer Street left to preserve its memory and thousands of new ramblers look in the distance like vast automobile parking lots on the yellowish suburban Denver hills. In short, it is the old American story. The people just keep spreading West. The real estate developer and the peddler of automobiles, hot dogs, ice cream and beer seem to change it more than the wars and other struggles of human life. The commercial struggle is king, and everything else scarcely seems to leave a trace.

Changing Attitudes

Maybe it is the vast skies and spectacular mountains in this part of the country that influence men and women as they influence the weather. But clearly human attitudes and conversation change as one goes West.

The talk here is of family and community and business. Inflation is a bigger subject than Vietnam. For most people, the attitude toward politics runs mainly from indifference to cynicism, as if politicians were a hopeless lot, and anyway, irrelevant to ordinary people's problems.

There are, of course, passionate political minorities on the right and left here as elsewhere, but on the whole one seems to run into a great many people in this part of the world who believe just about all of the following:

- The Vietnam war is a mess, and we should never have got into it, but after all, it's coming to an end.
- The rebellious kids are not only wrong but a menace.
- Stopping crime needs more cops and tougher penalties much more than slum clearance.
- The Supreme Court has gone away off the track in its decisions and has also assumed far too much "legislative" power.
- Taxes are too damn high.
- The poor are poor mainly, though not entirely, because they won't work and have too many children.
- Government spending to solve social problems has failed.
- Education is in trouble because "they" now teach everything but what counts, which is reading and writing.
- We need a lot of defense, for the Communists are still a menace, and at the very least cutting the defense budget is dangerous.

- Negroes have rights, but forced school integration is going to leave everybody worse off.
- One of our main national problems is permissive parents.
- Private enterprise can do anything better than government, so government should be reduced to a minimum.
- Growth is not only inevitable but good, so big business is good

and bigger business is better, but big government is terrible and bigger government is dangerous.

All these propositions, of course, have their supporters and opponents everywhere in the country, but one seems to hear them advocated with more passion and by more people between the Alleghenies and the Rockies than anywhere else in the country.

Letters

American Speaks Out

None has answered Miss Pamela Bear's heartfelt letter yet, describing her demoralization after the attacks of European friends when she tried to defend an American ideal she believed in, and identified with, and which ended with a poignant "I've given up defending, and now I'm waiting. Who is going to defend me?"

Well, Pamela, I've been waiting hopefully for someone to come along with a philosophic reply to your predicament, and point out that your problem is not unique,

and that we should eventually find a way out of our difficulties, etc., but no one has attempted to do that—which leaves it up to me to come to your defense on a nasty level involving facts which are sure to displease a lot of the regular letter writers to this column.

Not many years ago in Europe, criticism of Americans was voiced as stridently in certain quarters as it is today on the subject of "Vietnam"—"Aren't the Americans vulgar?" They drive around in big cars, chew gum and drink Coca-Cola (of course, as you've noticed, no one drives around in big cars,

chews gum, or drinks Coca-Cola in Europe today). They eat shrimps with chocolate ice and wear Bermuda shorts too!"

Recently the quality of criticism has moved up a notch; for example, "economic imperialism"—a heinous crime to hear some people talk, yet most of our European critics seem happy to forget that their countries siphoned the United States billions of dollars from loans for the Second World War—not to mention the First. Then too, can you imagine their clamor if America decided to withdraw her aid and investments from around the world?

Another criticism accuses our country of supporting dictatorships; true or not, the fact remains that outside of Europe, the majority of the world's people are ruled by dictators—and their opponents are usually totalitarian too. Under the circumstances why should we prefer the ones who do not wish to bury us?

As for Vietnam, the same people who are busy trying to impede America's efforts to preserve an independent, non-Communist South Vietnam are not unhappy that America is available to protect Europe (and their homes) as she was in two world wars. They never admit it except to say that it is America's "self-interest." One gets very tired of the unending, hypocritical rant and cant of these people, and of puerile attempts at international one-upmanship like the one you experienced.

The United States is beset by so many problems. This happens when

a nation rises to a leading place in the world. If America is a "sick society"—and doubtless it is in the sense that all societies are a bit crazy—those who are eager to dispose of it in such terms ought to travel around and deepen their perspective. All countries have inherent problems which only become apparent by living in them.

Finally, it should not be forgotten that nearly everyone retains, for better or worse, a sense of national identity—even those who appear to be the most internationally-minded—and that "nationalism" which is so unfashionable now in our part of the world is a most significant (and applauded) factor in other parts. Don't let anyone deprive you of your birthright so easily, Pamela.

HENRY W. ROSIN.

Harcourt, France.

Israel's Victory

Dear Senator Fulbright and many people like him argue rather naively: "That resounding Israeli victory of 1967—where did it get them? Did it bring them peace? No. Did they gain security? No. Did it even force the door open to recognition by the Arabs?" The implication being that it was a war fought and won for naught and that the Jews are in worse straits than before.

The argument is fallacious. There was a bonus to the war, and one that's not to be sneezed at. It saved Israel's life.

BERTOLD WYLER.

Geneva.

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 rue de Berri, Paris-8. Tel.: 254-84-84. Cable: 254-84-84. Telex: 254-84-84. Fax: 254-84-84. The Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Subscription	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
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Australia (sea)	12.00	24.00	36.00	48.00	60.00
Belgium (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Belgium (sea)	12.00	24.00	36.00	48.00	60.00
Brazil (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Brazil (sea)	12.00	24.00	36.00	48.00	60.00
Canada (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
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France (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
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Germany (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
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Greece (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
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India (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
India (sea)	12.00	24.00	36.00	48.00	60.00
Italy (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Italy (sea)	12.00	24.00	36.00	48.00	60.00
Japan (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Japan (sea)	12.00	24.00	36.00	48.00	60.00
South Africa (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
South Africa (sea)	12.00	24.00	36.00	48.00	60.00
Spain (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
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Turkey (sea)	12.00	24.00	36.00	48.00	60.00
U.S.A. (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
U.S.A. (sea)	12.00	24.00	36.00	48.00	60.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
U.S.S.R. (sea)	12.00	24.00	36.00	48.00	60.00

Russians Seizing Seapower From West, 'Jane's' Declares

"But the U.S.S.R. has warships all over," it said.

In a foreword to the 1970-71

Experts gave no explanation for the sudden deterioration in the huge arcades built by the second Roman emperor on the site of his birthplace. They said, however, that the cracks in the heavy supporting columns had widened dramatically today.

Adm. Abarzuza y Oliva
MADRID, Aug. 28 (AP).—Adm. Felipe Jose Abarzuza y Oliva, 74, Spanish Navy Minister, from 1957 to 1963, died at the navy hospital in the nearby village of Los Molinos yesterday.

Mr. Hess served the two foreign governments in the United States for more than 50 years. He was decorated by the Mexi-

naval units as 15 strike aircraft carriers, four anti-submarine aircraft carriers, 41 nuclear powered ballistic missile submarines, 52 su-

The once all-powerful British Navy, "Jane's" said, has been reduced to three aircraft carriers—one of which will be phased out this year—two commando ships, eight nuclear-powered submarines, 33 conventionally powered submarines, three cruisers, eight large destroyers and 79 small destroyers

conditions but cannot be further delayed if the Navy is to have the combat capabilities which the United States can rely on in the future."

Communist ships trading with China still will be subject to a cargo check if they want to be fueled at U.S. facilities. American

shorter penalties.

THE LONG HAUL—So heavily laden that even on a calm day seas break over the deck, the tanker *British Explorer*, 215,000 tons, is making the 11,300-mile trip from the Middle East around Africa to the United Kingdom at about 20 miles an hour.

proved unacceptable to some delegations during discussions in the committee later during the week. Instead, a report will go to the

up 10 percent. The annual cost of a driving license rose by \$3.30 and the price of gasoline was increased by 13.38 cents a gallon.

and up to \$4.80 a week immediately
and \$13.40 more over the next 12
months.

killing all four members of the crew, a U.S. Navy spokesman said today.

charges of seditious assembly, insult to public officials, fury over the "non-running scandal" lie misguided efforts by Ker-

هكذا من الأصل

Art in Copenhagen

A Moment of Collective Enthusiasm

By Michael Gibson

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28.—In the spring of 1959, a dozen painters of the COBRA movement were gathered in a week-end cabin in the woods near Copenhagen. The cabin belonged to the Danish Academy of Fine Arts and had been loaned to the painters of the newly founded group so they could meet and discuss their ideas.

As a group, they were interested in breaking away from anything that might seem formal in art and, for this reason, they were attracted by the art of children and the mentally ill and by primitive art.

Discussion was heated, food was sparse, and drink—a case of beer—had been provided by the Tuborg Art Foundation.

As the artists warmed to their subject, an idea gradually took hold: Why just sit there talking when the walls and roof of the cabin stood bare? Here they could materialize their convictions and, since the idea of a collective work thrilled them, this was a rare occasion to produce one.

They all set to work under the direction of Asger Jorn—the only one of COBRA's five

founding members present—children who were there also had tasks assigned to them and, when they left the place a few days later, practically every square foot inside the cabin had been covered with paintings as boisterous and enthusiastic as the artists themselves.

Officials of the Academy of Fine Arts were rather taken aback when they next saw the place. The idea had seemed so excellent that nobody had bothered to consult the academy.

Nevertheless, the work remained. COBRA was something still unknown—a movement started just six months before by artists from Copenhagen, Brussels and Amsterdam—and it was not destined to have a long life. The first break in the movement occurred in November of that year after an exhibition in Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum when a number of artists quit for political reasons. By 1961, it had ceased to exist.

Cabin Sold

Meanwhile, the cabin in the woods had been sold. A boy's club had acquired it and part of the product of that energetic

seminar was destroyed when the murals of Pedersen, Jorn and the English artist Stephen Gilbert were scraped away and the walls repainted. That first housecleaning impulse did not last, however, and the rest of the damage resulted from the opposite extreme: the cabin was allowed to fall into disrepair—boys walked on the roof and occasionally put a foot through a rotting board; windows were broken and not repaired and the four seasons got the run of the house. Snow blew in during the winter, rain and sun worked at the pine boards the rest of the year and, in 1969, the boy's club, which had come into some money, finally decided to tear the building down to erect something more suitable to its needs.

A Copenhagen art critic, Virtus Shade, who for several years had tried to save what remained of the paintings, those on the ceiling, immediately published an appeal—he had obtained a seven-day delay but if nobody bought the ceiling now, it would be destroyed.

One of Mr. Shade's readers was Poul Fenneberg, the mayor of Lyngby (a prosperous Copenhagen suburb), who immediately

put up 10,000 kroner (\$1,300) of his own money to acquire it for his municipality.

When the restorers came to remove the work in January, 1969, they were pessimistic. An expert pulled a key out of his pocket and drove it through a beam as though it had been made of butter.

"You'll never be able to save this," he told the mayor.

Others were less pessimistic and suggested that Brorson Christensen, the man who restored the Viking ship unearthed near Roskilde, be consulted. Anyone, they figured, who could save timber that had had spent over a millennium in damp soil ought to know what to do here.

And such indeed was the case. He recommended a Swiss product to consolidate the putrefied wood (some of the panels were broken into 40 or 50 soggy pieces).

Today, the excellently restored ceiling is on view at Lyngby's Sophienholm Museum—a romantically attractive lakeside manor.

It has a colorful charm as the expression and vestige of a moment of raw enthusiasm.



Asger Jorn contribution to COBRA cabin.

And it demonstrates that the intensity and expressivity of a work of art can only reach its proper pitch when the enthusiasm of its conception is matured in later solitude.

The ceiling makes no unified statement and that is all to the good—it is the unpretentious expression of a moment of collective enthusiasm that is as

aimless as an explosion and as startling too.

When the restored ceiling was set up, the authorship of each panel was painstakingly established. One of these, however, escaped identification until recently. It finally turned out to be Carl-Henning Pedersen's daughter Maren, who, in 1949, was a little girl.

Theater in England

Brook's Magical Staging Of Shakespeare at Stratford

By Clive Barnes

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, England, Aug. 28.—Once in a while, once in a very rare while, a theatrical production arrives that is going to be talked about as long as there is a theater, a production which, for good or ill, is going to exert a major influence on the contemporary stage. Such a production is Peter Brook's staging of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" which the Royal Shakespeare Company premiered in Stratford-upon-Avon last night.

It is a magnificent production, the most important work yet of the world's most imaginative and inventive director.

If Peter Brook had done nothing else but this "Dream," he would have deserved a place in theater history.

Brook has approached the play with a radiant innocence. He has treated the script as if it had just been written, and sent to him through the post. He has staged it with no reference to the past, no reverence for tradition.

He sees the play for what it is, an allegory of sensual love, and a magic playground of lost innocence and hidden fears. Love in Shakespeare comes as suddenly as death, and when Shakespeare's people love, they are all but consumed with sexual passion.

Brook's first concern is to enchant us, to reveal this magic playground. He has conceived the production as a box of theatrical miracles. It takes place in a pure white setting. The stage is walled in on three sides, and the floor is also white. Ladders lead up the walls and on the top are scaffolds and rostra from which actors can look down on the playing area like spectators at a bull-fight.

The fairy characters—Oberon, Titania, and Puck—are made into acrobats and jugglers. They swing in on trapezes, they amaze us with juggling tricks, Tarzan-like swings across the stage, and all the sad deities of clowns.

Shakespeare's quartet of mingled lovers, now mod kids humming love songs to loosely strummed guitars, are lost in the Venetian woods, the trees are vast metal coils thrown down from the walls on fishing rods, and moving in on unwary lovers like spiraling metallic tendrils. And in this wood of animal desire, the noises are not the friendly warblings of fairyland, but the grunts and groans of some primordial jungle.

Sex and sexuality are vital in the play. Oberon and Titania, even when quarreling, here kiss with hasty, hungry passion—no moonshine for them—and the lovers seem to be journeying through some "inner" landscape.

of their own desires toward maturity.

The sexual relationship—with the wittiest use of phallic symbolism the stage can ever have seen—is stressed between Titania and her translated Bottom. Yet the carnality of the piece is seen with affectionate tolerance rather than the bitterness the playwright shows in "Troilus and Cressida," and this tolerance, even playfulness, suffices the production.

New Eyes

Brook is a magician and he gives us new eyes. Here, for reasons admirably supported by the text, he has Theseus and Hippolyta (that previously rather dull royal couple whose wedding provides the framework for the play) played by the same actors as play Oberon and Titania. At once the play takes on a new and personal dimension. The fairies take on a new humanity, and these human principles, once so uninteresting, are now endowed with a different mystery, and the gentle, almost sad note on which the play ends has a feeling of both human comprehension and godlike compassion to it. It is most moving.

Two other characters take on dual assignments: Philostrate, that court master of ceremonies for Theseus, is also, naturally enough, Puck, and rather more puzzlingly, Egeus, the angry father of Hermia whose opposition to her marriage sets off the action, is also Peter Quince, one of the mechanicals. Presumably the reason here is to bring the play within the play more closely into the main structure, for just as Egeus initiates the real action, so Quince initiates the inner play. But it savors of a literary rather than dramatic device.

Puck is the key figure in this version. Looking like a more than usually perky Puck, clown, he bounces through the action with happy ambivalence, the model of tolerance. John Kane plays him delightfully, performing his tricks with a true circus expertise, and acting with unaffected delight.

The Theseus-Oberon and Hippolyta-Titania of Alan Howard and Sara Kestelman are special pleasures and the mechanicals with the terrible tragedy of "Pyramus and Thisbe" are the best I have ever seen, with David Waller's virile as Bottom particularly splendid.

But the star of this dream is Peter Brook himself, with his ideas, his theories and above all his practice. Of course he is here helped, first by the superb white pleasure palace devised by his Los Angeles-based designer Sally Jacobs, and the richly evocative music and sound score provided by Richard Farnes. But Brook is the genius architect of our most substantial pleasure.

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The Art Market

The Case of 19th-Century Animal Bronzes

By Souten Melikian

(Third in a Series)

PARIS, Aug. 28.—When objects d'art that have been condemned for half a century as trash are suddenly exhibited by dealers of international standing, and included in special auctions, glorified by lavishly illustrated catalogues, then it can be taken for granted that the art market is going through a far-reaching upheaval. Without the slightest exaggeration, this is what has happened to 19th-century animalier bronzes in the past three years. Until about 1965, the names of such sculptors as P. J. Mene, Christophe Fratin, and the like were not to be found in auction catalogues. And connoisseurs of European bronzes, whether classical or modern, would have been hard put to say just who these men were. Barye was one of the few animal sculptors who emerged from the anonymous crowd. Possibly this was because of the size of his huge bronzes that still grace the parks of France. You just cannot miss them. But even though the name was not completely unknown, Barye's productions would not fetch much money. A good medium-size bronze cast in the artist's own workshop, would be worth about \$100 to \$200 around 1965 at Drouot auctions, and possibly twice that in the very few shops where they were for sale. The reasons for this disregard are obvious enough. Barye's creations are well in tune with romantic ideals. Esbaze, characteristically enough, admired him very much. His figures are a nice blend of melodramatic violence and minute realism. Snakes coil themselves around strong, muscular lions, or writhe under the hooves of some other quadruped. Exotic animals are plentiful. The quality of workmanship is very high and no one can match him when it comes to reproducing the flowing mane of a lion.

Now, none of this suited the taste for 18th-century decoration that largely determined prices until very recently. Nor did it fit into the cabinet d'amateur style which is characterized by an odd, expensive accumulation of rare objects belonging to the Renaissance or the 17th-century. 19th-century bronzes were not rare enough or strange enough looking.

The scales were turned when the firm, Mallett & Bourdon House in London started organizing

exhibitions a few years ago, and displaying these hitherto very non-U objets d'art among Bourdon's more widely accepted treasures. From about 1867, the Barye bronzes had an established value. They now range between \$800 and \$3,000, according to the rarity and size of the subject, the quality of the bronze, including its patina, and the founder's name.

Thus Barye became the trend setter who made all the minor animal sculptors of the 19th-century look more desirable. They had been left out of the market altogether. Suddenly they began turning up at auction by hundreds. In about five years, a whole category of objects d'art with no previous negotiable value has become a salesroom staple.

The sale that finally established the market as such took place at Sotheby's in London on Nov. 18, 1968. It included bronzes by almost all the animalier bronze-makers now favored by buyers. There was a whole assortment of animal groups by P. J. Mene (1810-1878) who first exhibited at the Salon in Paris in 1838 and started his own foundry the same year. His "Jockey & Cheval" racehorse and jockey, 16 3/4 inches high, made \$2,880. A "Chasse au Canard," two dogs retrieving a duck, 17 1/2 inches high, sold for \$484. These two pieces still define the price bracket for high quality bronzes by Mene, i.e. signed and cast by the sculptor himself, not by later founders.

A series of horses by Christophe Fratin, born in Metz in 1800, who regularly exhibited at the Salon from 1831 until his death in 1864, went for comparable prices. For example, a fine equestrian group of a mare and a foal, 17 inches high, bearing the artist's stamp, was knocked down at \$2,180. Prices for work by Emmanuel Fremiet, a pupil of Barye, who was also well represented, established themselves at a lower level, about \$300 to \$500.

These prices, it must be emphasized, were all very high, even by today's standards, and are not consistently reached at auction. Another factor tends, perhaps, to vary more in price than other objects d'art. But the sale did set the pace.

Even higher prices were to be fetched soon after. The record price for any such bronze was broken at Sotheby's last February when an equestrian group by Fremiet made \$4,320.

Bronze horse and jockey sculpted by John Willis. Good in 1875.



English bronzes have now followed suit. Sotheby's holds regular sales at the Grosvenor Hotel in Edinburgh during the hunting season, usually at the end of August.

All this means that an art of a kind previously discovered is now almost on a par with the highly prized 18th-century works.

But what is more significant: The more modern animalier bronzes by Rembrandt Bugatti, brother of the car designer, and Pompon, who both worked early in this century, have also become popular. And prices for their works have risen high above those for the 19th-century bronzes.

Bugatti's animals, cast in the 20th century, are produced in a powerful style, far removed from realism, influenced by expressionism. His prices have multiplied 15 or 20 times between 1963 and 1970—all very quietly. A first-rate

Bugatti is easily worth \$5,000. A well-known Paris dealer, whose main interest lies in 18th-century furniture, is known to invest in them systematically.

This, too is significant. These bronzes sell well because they suit the new esthetic attitudes. They fall in the same category as Nolde or Jankowski (1877-1961), which is why they have risen far above the bronzes by 19th-century animalier bronze makers working in the academic tradition. Pompon is appreciated for his schematization—but is not quite so much liked as Bugatti, because Pompon is not so well in tune with the expressionist esthetic.

In other words, art market professionals trying to tap new sources succeed best when they find objects d'art that meet new standards of taste. It is highly characteristic that dealers who worked—and still work—mostly in the 18th-century field, have turned to this new category.

SPACE: Art Colony On Docks of London

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, Aug. 28.—St. Katharine's docks—neatly divided into lettered sites, as in A, B, C and I-Site—are only a few minutes' walk from the Tower of London. The way winds along narrow walls and needlessly guarding the privacy of now deserted wharves and silent loading bays.

The whole area is scheduled for redevelopment and, meanwhile, the vacant buildings are falling into disrepair, their only inhabitants great colonies of pigeons. But, there is one oasis of activity—I-Site, the headquarters and workshops of SPACE (Space Provision, Artistic, Cultural and Educational), Ltd., a nonprofit organization which provides inexpensive space for visual and environmental artists.

The multi-storied warehouse, with a floor space of 60,000 square feet, has been converted into studios and workshops for 120 artists. SPACE has also been instrumental in setting up and helping to administer a number of projects in and around London. I-Site aside, the largest SPACE project has 20 studios, while most have five to 10.

The project began two years ago when artists Peter Sedgley and Bridget Riley founded SPACE as a limited liability company with a board of directors and sponsors, including the sculptor Henry Moore, Tate Gallery director Norman Reid and banker David Benson. Now, two full-time employees man offices on the dock, dealing with inquiries and arranging



American sculptor Carl Weis in his warehouse studio at St. Katharine's docks.

visits to studios. I-Site also houses the offices of the Artists' Information Registry (AIR), a sister organization, which is building up a comprehensive directory of British artists.

Two-Year Trial

SPACE was launched with the support of the Arts Council for a two-year trial period. It has been such a success that plans are now being made to establish it on a more permanent basis. Rents are low: about five shillings per square foot, or \$4 to \$5 (\$9.50 to \$12) a week for an average studio. Many artists share one large studio, both for space and companionship.

Among those who have benefited most from the docks project and others like it are the jobless, former art school students and the more progressive artists whose work is often on a very large scale and who have no established outlet for it. On their own, these people get caught up in a vicious circle. Unless they are recognized, nobody buys their work; unless they show in a West End gallery, nobody recognizes their work; and if their work is too

large for a gallery, they are in real trouble.

Most of the artists at I-Site are better off financially than ever before. An unknown artist, working on his own, is unlikely to be deluged by rich collectors. But visitors come to the docks by the thousand, hoping to discover a modern day Bateau-Lavoir. This kind of collective recognition has resulted in a marked improvement of the individual lot.

But not all visitors come to buy. Holidaying students and camera-laden tourists from the Tower of London used to roam the open-plan studios at will, distracting the artists and making it impossible for them to work. Strict measures have recently been adopted to save the studios from becoming another tourist attraction. Now, genuinely interested visitors have to phone 01-480-54981 to make an appointment with the office secretary. When they arrive, they are given a slide show so that they can decide which work interests them and which studios they want to visit.

In spite of a rather fraternal atmosphere, there is no conscious effort to foster a com-

munity spirit, and the artists at the docks do not regard themselves as a commune in the political or ideological sense of the word.

However, one Australian sculptor regrets the lack of it to "British reserve and lack of enthusiasm." But on the whole, everyone seems to be happy.

Be that as it may, they will all have to move next year when the docks are demolished. Peter Sedgley is already negotiating for a new site.

"As well as setting up a permanent scheme on the same lines as the docks," he said, "we intend to continue using temporary sites that become available to us. Future plans include setting up a comprehensive advisory service and mounting periodic exhibitions in a permanent exhibition area."

"I think eventually," Mr. Sedgley added, "we might be able to establish some kind of collective association and act as a lobby for artists. After all other creative groups, actors for instance, have a big lobby, but painters and sculptors have none."

No se Habla L'Italian In Venice

VENICE, Aug. 28 (AP).—

Spanish was not the most widely known language at the Venice festival last night during a news conference by young Spanish director Alfonso Ugría. It followed the presentation of his film "El Hombre Oculito" ("The Hidden Man").

This is what happened: Mr. Ugría, who speaks only Spanish, tried to speak in Italian with no luck. A roar of protest went up from the largely Italian press corps.

One of the critics present, Giulio Obici, of Rome's Paese Sera, wrote what happened next: "An Australian woman who knew Spanish well but whose Italian was horrible got up to interpret. Then a Frenchman came out."

"The attempt ended in disaster. As his knowledge of Spanish was perfect but he was only able to translate into English. Then an Italian official of the festival came out on the stage and made a try. It looked as if he knew Spanish well but his knowledge of his mother tongue seemed very poor. It was a tragic farce, and the only organizers of the festival failed to have an interpreter."

Bolshoi in New York

The Bolshoi Opera will make its first appearance in the United States with a four-week season, beginning May 17, 1971, at the Metropolitan Opera in New York. The 532-member company will present five operas, all in Russian—Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," Borodin's "Prince Igor," Prokofiev's "War and Peace" and two Tchaikovsky works, "Eugene Onegin" and "The Queen of Spades."

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Art in London

Illustrating Journalism in England

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Illustrated London News has long been a feature of English journalism. Long after photography had taken over most periodicals, it preserved and conserved the ancient traditions of hand-drawn illustration. A selection of more than 200 paintings and drawings from the ILN archives is currently to be seen at the London Hilton Art Gallery, Park Lane, W.1.

This collection ranges in time from the early part of the century to the early 1960s and includes illustrations of the coronations of King George V and Queen Elizabeth II, a portrait of Sir Winston Churchill, and a World War I drawing of girls making shells at a Vickers factory by the celebrated artist-journalist Fortnum Matania.

The summer show at the Grosvenor Gallery, 30 Davies Street, W.1, is of four departments of art very unlike one another—Russian painting, Calder bronzes, Bourdelle sculpture, and Japanese Buddhism. The Russian paintings are in my view, of greater historical than esthetic interest. The Calder bronzes, however, are of especial interest, since they are mobiles in a material not readily associated with movement. The Bourdelle sculpture is a selection of the larger anthology of Bourdelle's work which was shown a few months ago at the gallery with some additional bronzes fresh to England.

The Buddha is mostly from 12th-century Japan. The major work in this selection is a composite Buddhist shrine with the figure of the Buddha of Medicine in the center, and his 12 attendant guardians—six ranged to one side of him and six to the other. It comes from a temple at Kameoka, near Kyoto, the authorities of which decided to sell one shrine in order to raise money to repair the remainder of the temple of which it formed part. It is a rarely in Britain, and well worth examination by anyone attracted by Oriental religious art.

The exhibition at Arthur Tooth & Sons, 31 Bruton Street, W.1, consists entirely of French paintings of the Impressionist and post-Impressionist periods. Of the current display, seven works particularly attracted my attention:

● The Jongkind "Chambrée près d'Anvers" of 1864, which demonstrates how early in the century the seeds of Impressionism had been sown in the French esthetic;

● A Camille Pissarro of a decade later, "La Maison de Piette à Montfoucault," a symphony in green which is a pioneer work in the use of monochrome;

● A Forain, "Le Lendemain des Noce," the light-hearted French equivalent of the English Victorian narrative picture;

● A divisionist work of 1885 by Signac, "St. Eloi, Croix des Marins," showing that, like Seurat, he could paint the sparkle of light on water in a masterly way when he put his mind to it;

● A Vuillard flower piece, "Roses Blanches," a copy-book example of how to achieve the impression of white by using all the colors of the rainbow;

● An intimist work, "La Couturière," by the less-known Durieux, painted in 1926, but combining the feelings of fin-de-siècle and tired twenties with razor-edge nicety;

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ARTS AGENDA

The Journées de Musique Contemporaine will occupy the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris from Oct. 19 to 27, with a tightly packed program of two or three concerts a day, plus films, debates and records and radio programs. Two days each will be devoted to Pierre Boulez (Oct. 19-20), Sylvano Bussotti (Oct. 21-22), Luis de Pablo (Oct. 23-24) and John Cage (Oct. 26-27).

The eighth Paris International Dance Festival will run from Nov. 2 to Dec. 5 this year at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, with five companies from as many countries scheduled to appear. The visiting troupes are the Tchaikovsky Memorial Tokyo Ballet of Japan, the Triveni Ensemble of India, the Netherlands National Ballet, the Henryk Tomaszewski Pantomime Theater of Poland and the Cuban National Ballet, with Alicia Alonso, which will be making its second appearance at the festival.

The music and life of Bela Bartok, who died 25 years ago in New York, will be given particular attention this year during the Budapest Artists' Week (Sept. 28-Nov. 2). An all-Bartok program of the Hungarian State Orchestra under Lorin Maazel and with Annie Fischer as piano soloist will open the festival at the Erkel Theater, and the subsequent series of

40-odd concerts will include many familiar and rarely performed works of the composer, as well as a generous selection of music by contemporary Hungarian composers. At the same time, a commemorative exposition concerning Bartok will open in Budapest and the composer's three stage works—the opera "Bluebeard's Castle" and the ballets "The Wooden Prince" and "The Miraculous Mandarin"—will have new productions that will be part of the Hungarian Opera Week (Oct. 18-25). The Hungarian State Orchestra will be conducted by Antal Dorati in the closing concert, again all-Bartok.

Birgit Nilsson will give her first Neder recital in London Sept. 28 at Royal Festival Hall in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of an earlier Swedish soprano, Jenny Lind.

The first new productions of the season at the Vienna State Opera will be a program of one-act operas Oct. 2 in the Redoutensaal, made up of Ibert's "Angélique," with Mimi Coertse in the title role, Darius Milhaud's "Le Pavane," with Biserka Cveje in the main female part, and a ballet using Richard Strauss's Coppelius Suite and choreographed by Aurel von Millos. Hans Swarowsky will conduct.

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(Continued on page 10)

**U.S. Charges
TV 'Dumping'
To Japanese****Price Changes, Curb
On Imports Expected**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (NYT).—The U.S. Treasury announced today a key step in a process that would lead to somewhat higher prices for imported Japanese television sets.

The case is the biggest ever under a 50-year-old "anti-dumping" law. The basic allegation of the Treasury is that the Japanese television exporters are selling in the U.S. market at prices lower than in the home market, thus creating unfair competition for domestic manufacturers.

Imports of Japanese TV sets last year were worth about \$250 million and accounted for about one-fifth of total U.S. consumption.

Even though the finding of dumping, and the necessary related injury to U.S. producers, are not final, the Japanese industry is expected almost immediately to raise the price of either raising the export price or reducing the domestic price.

Japan, or some combination of the two.

Eugene T. Rosides, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, emphasized his belief that "the odds will continue to flow," though he might be a temporary stoppage of exports and imports.

Starting next week, the customs bureau will "withhold appraisal" on television sets from Japan.

This means that the goods can enter the country but, if a dumping finding is eventually made, six months from now, special duties will be assessed on those goods.

The Treasury must within three months make its final decision on whether dumping is taking place. It is not clear that the Treasury has found in its investigation to date, but he said it was "substantial." Earlier this week the Japanese industry claimed the average difference in price was less than 5%.

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**IOS Loses \$25.86 Million;
Lloyd's Cuts Back on Deficit**

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Investors Overseas Services Ltd. reported today a net loss of \$25.86 million, including an operating loss of \$12.53 million, for the first six months of 1970.

This contrasted with a net profit of \$9.52 million and an operating profit of \$2.56 million for the first half of 1969.

Sir Eric Wyndham White, chairman of the board, ascribed most of the net loss to a write-off of \$7 million for losses on "extraordinary items" and the allocation of \$7 million as a reserve against "possible future losses."

The latter arose out of loans and a guarantee by a subsidiary, IOS Financing Holdings, to Commonwealth Overseas NV, a Dutch subsidiary of Commonwealth United Corp.

The chairman, in a letter submitting the mandated report to stockholders, said that these actions demonstrated "in the clearest possible way" the new management's decision to apply "thoroughly conservative principles to the balance sheet."

It was disclosed today that Sir Eric and Bernard Cornfeld, deposed head of IOS, who had a long talk Wednesday night, had further talks yesterday and today.

An IOS spokesman said Sir Eric would not call the new meeting of IOS stockholders requested by Mr. Cornfeld as long as the two men continued their discussion of "how a proxy fight can be avoided."

The report disclosed that operating income held up quite well during the first half of the year, and that the basic cause of the loss was the heavy increase in operating expenses.

The decline in sales of IOS mutual funds reduced net income from commissions to \$12.72 million, compared with \$17.32 million the year before. However, an increase in fund management fees, interest, and "other income" produced over-all operating income of \$22.18 million, compared with \$23.85 million in 1969.

Operating expenses, including income tax, jumped from \$20.06 million in the first six months of 1969 to \$33.28 million. This appeared to disagree with Sir Eric's statement that "we are contributing to our operating losses to the absolute minimum necessary for the provision of essential services," including the firing of "redundant staff."

According to a spokesman, however, the staff retrenchment is producing heavier immediate expenses through severance pay.

Lloyd's of London
LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP).—Lloyd's insurance organization in 1970 lost \$1.6 million (\$3.8 million at the post-devaluation rate at the end of that year, market accounts published today showed).

It was the third loss-making year in a row for the organization, which, due to the time lag in filing claims, closes its accounts in three-year lags.

Premium income for the year was \$260 million. The deficit was an improvement on the loss of \$18.5 million in 1969.

The aviation, motor and short-term life sections of Lloyd's made a profit, the accounts summary said, but hopes of a small profit in the marine section were wiped out by losses of more than \$115 million on ships stuck in the Suez Canal by the Arab-Israeli war.

Robert Gordon of Lloyd's underwriters' association said forecasts of the 1968 figures showed an improvement, but claims were heavy for 1969. A severe hurricane struck the Gulf of Mexico that year and five oil tankers were lost around the world.

Sun Oil to Buy Arctic Rights
From King Co. in BP Area

By Peter Holland

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Sun Oil Co. will pay King Resources Co. \$1.75 million for geological and geophysical data and an interest in the same Arctic islands areas where British Petroleum recently acquired interests and options, it was learned today.

A Sun Oil spokesman confirmed the details of the accord, dated Aug. 17. It gives Sun the right to acquire the data, a 10 percent interest in a block where BP will drill a 10,000-foot well, and an option to acquire an interest in a second block on which BP has an option to purchase an interest.

King Resources, together with Investors Overseas Services and Commonwealth United, control rights to some 22.3 million acres of Arctic land.

Sources said the Sun agreement with King Resources refers to rights, benefits and obligations in the agreement between BP and King Resources dated Aug. 6 and subsequently amended by letter.

Under that agreement, BP is to pay \$1.75 million and drill the exploratory well before the end of 1971, according to the sources, in return for rights to an interest in one Arctic island. The sources said BP had the right to exercise another option on payment of a further \$5 million.

The sources understood that if BP exercises its options, interests in the two blocks of land would be divided between BP 25 percent, King Resources 25 percent and a group headed by Pacific Petroleum 50 percent.

Germany Never Had It So Good,
Will Have It Better, Bonn Reports

BONN, Aug. 28 (AP).—West Germans never had it so good and probably will be twice as well off 15 years from now, the Economics Ministry reported today.

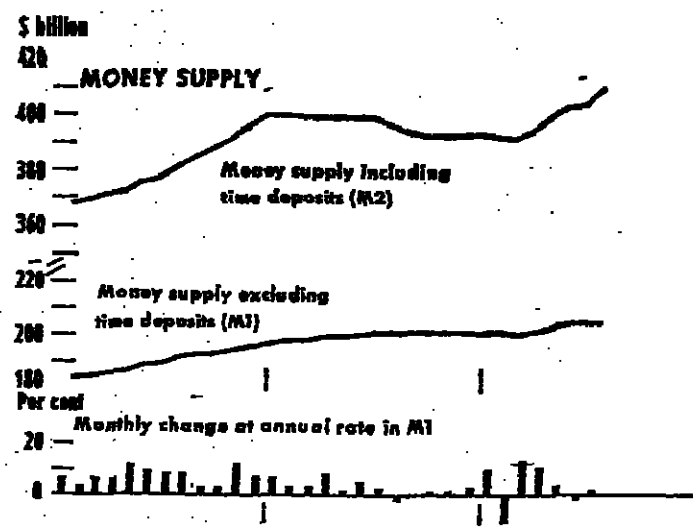
In a long-range study of Germany's economic prospects, the ministry said "it is entirely possible" that the standard of living will double between 1970 and 1985, as it did between 1955 and 1970.

It predicted that the gross national product would rise by 90 to 120 percent in real terms during the 1970-1985 period. This would average a growth of 4.2 to 4.8 percent per year.

The report predicted that the labor force would rise to 28.7 million in 1985 from the present 27.2 million. Of these, 2.5 million will be foreigners, about 1 million more than at present.

It added that the labor market would remain tight and unemployment would average about 0.9 percent in the 15-year period.

The report also predicted fewer working hours per week accompanied by an increase in productivity.



MONEY SUPPLY—The seasonally adjusted figures supplied by the Fed are plotted through June.

**Credit Easing Speeding Up,
Figures From Fed Indicate**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System's gradual push toward an easier credit policy, picked up steam during the last two weeks, banking data published yesterday showed. Money and bank credit both showed an accelerated rate of expansion.

In its weekly report, the Fed indicated that the principal monetary aggregates, which measure the availability of funds in the economy, generally showed an accelerated rate of growth.

The money supply, the adjusted bank credit proxy, money supply plus time deposits and total reserves of member banks all were higher, and showed higher rates of expansion than were characteristic only a few weeks ago.

The one exception was the money base, which dropped slightly in the last two weeks, ending Wednesday. But bankers doubted that the decline had any significance as an indicator of Fed policy.

Total commercial paper outstanding dropped \$174 million in the week ended Aug. 19, with the entire drop accounted for by redemption of paper sold by bank holding companies and their affiliates.

The Reserve announced at the beginning of last week that such paper would be subject to mandatory reserve requirements.

On the international front, the Reserve reduced its "other assets" (which include foreign currency holdings) by \$331 million on a daily average, reflecting, bankers said, the reversal of previous swap drawings, on several foreign central banks. At the same time, Treasury security held in custody by the Reserve on foreign central

banks rose to \$253 million. This was the 15th weekly increase in the last 16 weeks, representing an overall gain of \$3.2 billion.

Net borrowed reserves of member banks were estimated to have averaged \$335 million, little changed from \$338 million the previous week. Member bank borrowings were \$680 million, down from \$680 million.

On another front, the U.S. Savings and Loan League estimated that the net flow of deposits into savings and loan associations reached a record \$660 million in July, in sharp contrast to the net outflow of \$1.1 billion the association suffered in the same month last year. In the first seven months this year, net savings at associations were up by \$3.9 billion, the league said, a 73 percent improvement over the \$2.3 billion gain in the same period in 1969.

The government's latest official budgetary estimate for the present fiscal year foresees a \$13 billion deficit—a figure which administration officials acknowledge will go higher, although they have so far refused to estimate how much higher.

U.S. Budget Deficit \$6.7 Billion
In First Month of Fiscal 1971

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP).—The U.S. government ran \$6.7 billion in debt in July, the first month of the new fiscal year, the Treasury Department reported yesterday.

The figure is more than double the \$3.1 billion budget deficit in the same month last year.

July is normally a slack month for tax receipts and is usually balanced by surpluses in later months.

The government's latest official budgetary estimate for the present fiscal year foresees a \$13 billion deficit—a figure which administration officials acknowledge will go higher, although they have so far refused to estimate how much higher.

Stocks Wind Up Week Well Ahead

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—The stock market, basking in the glow of improved investor confidence, turned strong again today after three days of consolidating its recent advance. Numerous glamour issues scored multi-point gains on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average, consistently ahead by more than 5 points after mid-session, finished at 765.81, for a gain of 6.02. This brought its net increase for the week to 20.40 points. Monday's gain was better than 14 points.

Meanwhile, a growing number of Wall Street observers are swinging over to the view that the market saw its low for the year on May 26, when the Dow indicator sank to a seven-year bottom at 631.16.

Natomas Up
Natomas, the most active stock, continued to move up sharply, by 2 to 3 7/8, after climbing 4 1/4 points yesterday. This issue boomed last year to a peak price of 130 1/2, thanks to its hunt for oil in offshore areas of Indonesia. It then sank as low as 13 1/8.

Xerox, the second most heavily traded issue, climbed 3 1/8 to 79 1/2. Great Western Financial was up 1 1/4 to 21 in a strong savings-and-loan group.

Other point-plus gainers on the active roster included Boeing, Pittman and Litton Industries. Penn Central picked up 1 point to 9 1/4.

GAC Corp. rose 2 1/4 to 22 1/4. The stock closed last Friday at 15 7/8. Early in August, GAC shares were recommended by Standard & Poor's as "an attractive speculative buy."

Similarly, other depressed stocks outside of the blue-chip ranks scored good gains.

Over-all, the NYSE showed 968 advances and 367 declines. Among the glamour issues, IBM ran up 6 points to 271 1/4. Bur-

roughs rose 3 3/4 to 109 1/2. Walt Disney Productions gained 3 3/8 to 106. Polaroid, trading ex-dividend, added 1 3/4 to 68 7/8.

Short covering was a factor in today's higher prices for glamour issues. The current extended rally in stock prices has benefited from brighter economic news and by the Federal Reserve System's push toward an easier credit policy.

There were also rumors in Wall Street today that a major bank planned to reduce the prime rate. However, several big banks said they were not contemplating any such move.

Observers believe a cut in the basic lending rate—at 8 percent since it was cut on March 25—could come as early as next month.

General Motors, gaining 1 3/4 to 73 3/4, was a standout among the blue chips. Chrysler was unchanged at 24 after moving up 2 7/8 points over the two previous sessions.

Volume continued brisk at 13.82 million shares, rounding out the busiest trading week in three months.

SEC Charges Two Brokers
On Capital Violations, Fraud

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Charles Plohn & Co. and First Devonshire Corp., two financially troubled brokerage houses that were suspended from membership in the New York Stock Exchange last week, were charged yesterday by the Securities and Exchange Commission with various violations of securities laws.

In separate complaints, the SEC asked that receivers be appointed for both concerns and that the firms be barred from further alleged violations of securities laws.

The SEC charged that Plohn and First Devonshire had violated capital requirements and had pledged for their own use customers' securities that either had been fully paid for or were in excess of margin requirements.

Anti-Fraud Violation Charged
It also contended that the concerns had violated anti-fraud regulations by not informing customers that their securities were not readily available to them. No partners or officers of the companies were named in the complaints.

In announcing the suspension last week, the NYSE said the firms "were in such financial condition that they could not be permitted to continue in business with safety to their creditors or the exchange."

At the time, a Plohn spokesman said the firm had been in the process of voluntary liquidation for several months and expected to meet all its obligations to its customers. First Devonshire has not commented on the plans.

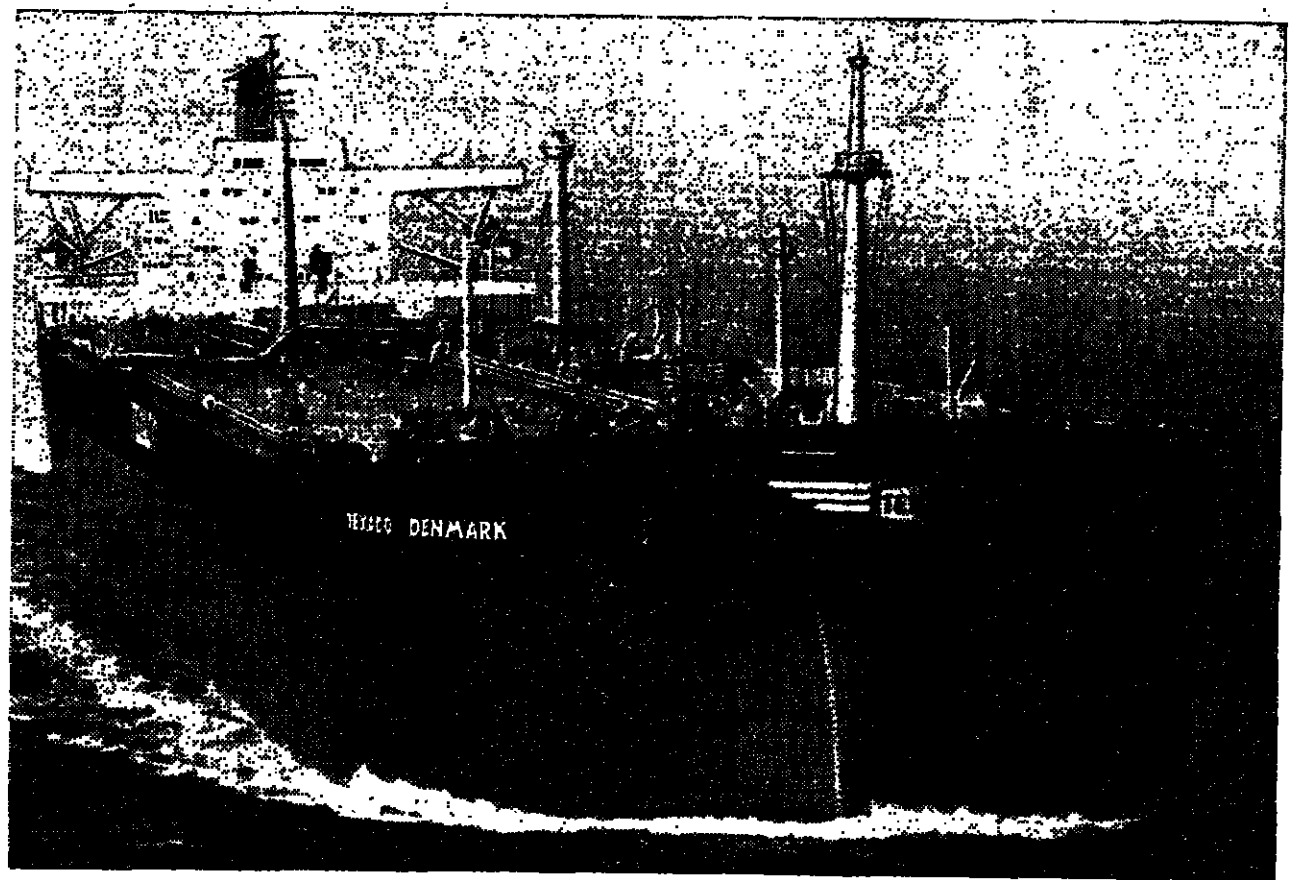
The SEC application for the appointment of a receiver for both concerns marked a departure from previous procedures in dealing with financially troubled Big Board members. In the past, the exchange has appointed its own liquidators and allowed the use of money from its \$65 million trust fund to speed the settlement of obligations to customers and creditors.

The exchange has contended that this method is faster and more efficacious and avoids the complex litigation of a receivership in which creditors and customers have to press their own claims.

Trust Fund Sharply Depleted
In suspending Plohn and First Devonshire from membership, however, the exchange in effect disowned both concerns and left them to settle their affairs in court.

The exchange's trust fund has been sharply depleted by the current liquidations of at least ten member organizations and faces the possibility of further demands from other brokerage houses that have been in financial difficulty. The fund is made up of cash contributions from member organizations, bank lines of credit and funds that had been assigned to the exchange's new building program.

In its complaint, the SEC charged that Plohn and First Devonshire had violated the commission's net capital rules by allowing their aggregate indebtedness to exceed their net capital by more than 20 times. It also contended that the concerns had violated anti-fraud regulations by failing to disclose to their customers that they were not in compliance with the net capital requirements and that they had appropriated customers' securities for their own use.

**Texaco launches
another mammoth tanker...**

With the launching of the "Texaco Denmark" on August 29, another vessel in the 255,000 dead-weight-ton class joins our marine fleet. "Texaco Denmark" is the first of three new mammoth tankers on order for Texaco from Odense Steel Shipyard, Ltd. in Denmark.

Texaco's progress in moving greater volumes of oil at sea keeps pace with its interest in safety. "Texaco Denmark" is extensively automated and fitted with the most modern navigational and radar equipment. Special tanks and other construction advances surpass even the most exacting design standards.

"Texaco Denmark" will sail to the ends of the earth... to load wherever oil is discovered, to deliver wherever oil is needed.



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Security Analysis
of American
Companies
on a
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London:
4-9 Wood Street
Phone: 01-606-3322 Telex: 894448

Paris:
23, Place Vendôme
Phone: 266-33-49 Telex: 21051

**Libya Is Given
Oil Price Offer**

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Occidental Petroleum and Esso have both made offers to the Libyan government on an increase in crude oil prices, officials of the firms said.

There has been no reply from the government so far, an Esso official said. The Esso offer was made Aug. 13, but details have not been made public. Libya's demands have not been announced either.

In Los Angeles, Occidental Petroleum said the delivered price of crude to its refineries in Europe has increased as a result of the Libyan curtailment of production.

Occidental, in a progress report to shareholders, said its Libyan production for June averaged 455,476 barrels a day, compared with an average of 797,216 barrels a day in April.

Japan Rules Out Talks
TOKYO, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—The present situation within the Japanese textile industry makes it impossible for Japan to renew its bilateral textile talks with the United States, the Minister of International Trade and Industry, Kiichi Miyasawa, said today.

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

BRUSSELS 5, Belgium **PHONE** _____

Mid-day Indicated Prices			
Dollar Bonds	Nippon	74-87..	89 1/2 91
	J. Logan	84-85..	79 87

Mobile Homes have been the fastest growing section of the home building

[illegible]

Here is an investment that won't fluctuate like the stock market. Reme

Here is a private residential community offering you vacation homes
homesites, less than two hours from New York City, on the Freeway, on

Seeing is believing . . . and Smallwood Estates must be seen for its unparalleled advantages to even BEGIN to be appreciated. Come and see Smallwood

One homesite of 15,000 sq.ft. for only \$5,900 total price. 10% down

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MUST SELL large estate 6,000 sq.m.
picturesque farmhouse renovated.
Swimming pool, tennis, 10 bedrooms.

and buy
the print.

APPEARS EVERY
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

PEANUTS

DO PIANO PLAYERS EVER MARRY CRABBY GIRLS?

NEVER!!

WELL, NO WONDER WE'RE SO CRABBY!!

B.C.

OK... LET'S HEAR A LITTLE PEPPER OUT THERE!

HOW THE HECK CAN YOU HEAR PEPPER?

DON'T ASK ME... I'M STILL WORKING ON SMELLING SALTS

L. ILL ABNER

HE'S MORE THAN A HOOMIN NOSE KIN STAND!!

HE'S-UGH-OURN!!-TO TH' -PHEW!!-BITTER END!! WE'LL STAND BY HIM!!

BEETLE BAILEY

YOU SHOULD GET THAT FILLED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, SARGE

OKAY

I WONDER IF HE WAS TALKING ABOUT MY TOOTH

MISS PEACH

MEANWHILE, AT THE 'WAINUT' HOUSE WHERE BUZ AND GO-GO ARE BEING HELD:

HE'S, DAN, THIS IS NO ABANDONED HOUSE. THERE'S A FRESH LOAF OF BREAD IN THE KITCHEN.

BUZ SAWYER

AND SO AFTER 27 YEARS OF OPERATING AT A PROFIT, I REGRETFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT THIS YEAR BLOCK INDUSTRIES IS IN THE RED.

BUT WHY?

I DEMAND TO KNOW WHY?

I CAN ANSWER THAT, MR. BLOCK. IT'S BECAUSE THE PRESIDENT, J. BERNARD BANKS, IS GUILTY OF MISMANAGEMENT AND DOWNRIGHT STUPIDITY. AND I, WHIPPLE CRAWLEY, HAVE THE FACTS TO PROVE IT!

WIZARD OF ID

KNOCK KNOCK KNOCK KNOCK

WE HAD IT WITH YOUR SPLENDOR, WE HAD IT WITH YOUR.....

WHY CAN'T THEY RESIGN THROUGH CHANNELS LIKE EVERYBODY ELSE?

REX MORGAN M.D.

SINCE APPARENTLY YOU'VE BEEN A PATIENT OF DR. MORGAN'S, I FEEL A CERTAIN OBLIGATION TO OFFER MY MEDICAL SERVICES, MR. DELACORT. YOU'RE NOT OBLIGED TO ACCEPT THEM!

YOU CAN DO ONE OF THREE THINGS: ONE, YOU CAN STAY AND LET ME TAKE CARE OF YOU!

TWO, YOU CAN GET ANOTHER DOCTOR—AND I THREES, YOU CAN SIGN YOURSELF OUT OF HERE!

THINK ABOUT IT! AND I DON'T REALLY CARE WHICH CHOICE YOU MAKE!

POCO

JUST SEED PORCYPINE HE CLAIM HE AIN'T HUMAN

GRAMMUS!

I BRING STORCKBOMBS HERE, OVER TO SEE HIM. PORCY SAYS THEY'D DON AWAY WITH ALL HUMAN BEANS CAUSE THEY STARTS FOLLATION.

POIN AWAY WITH ALL!

WITH ALL! EVERY LAST HUMAN BEAN SCRAMBLED! DEAD! AN HE CLAIM HE AIN'T ONE! LAND! SUCH A NERVE!

THAT PORCYPINE! MAGGONIGHTERY! HE'S AS HUMAN AS YOU ARE.

RIP KIRBY

I'M HAPPY TO SEE YOU, PAM! HOW COME I'M LUCKY ENOUGH TO GET THIS VISIT?

IT'S SORT OF A LONG STORY, RIP.

BUT I JUST WANT YOU TO COME TO THE AMAZON WITH ME AND FIND A HIDDEN FAMILY FORTUNE AND CLEAR MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER'S NAME OF MURDER...

YOU MEAN THAT'S ALL YOU WANT DONE? AND CAN WE WAIT FOR TEA?

I HATE TO WASTE TIME, BUT ALL RIGHT. WITH LEMON, PLEASE...

BLONDIE

MR. BUNSTEAD, A WOMAN AT THE COOK-WANTS TO SEE THE LADY OF THE HOUSE

I SAID YOU WERE WASHING THE DISHES AND SCROBBING THE FLOOR AND VACUUMING THE RUG

SO SHE WANTS YOU TO JOIN THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT

HEY, I JUST REMEMBERED—YOU'RE NOT THE LADY OF THE HOUSE

DENNIS THE MENACE

I'M SORRY I LOST YOUR PLIERS... I NEED 'EM AGAIN.

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NEPOR

TAXEC

YIHRT

LAYCEL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: LIEB MADAM PYTHON FUDAL

Answer: Some to hold important things up—A DELAY

BOOKS

HOGARTH ON HIGH LIFE

The Marriage à la Mode Series
from Georg Christoph Lichtenberg's Commentaries

Translated from the German and edited by Arthur Wenginger with W. B. Coley. Wesleyan University Press. 150 pp. \$35.

Reviewed by Walter Clemons

WHEN is a coffee-table book? At first glance "Hogarth on High Life" in its sumptuous purple slipcase, in its size, weight and price, has the ominous beauty of one of those Christmas white elephants that lumber into the marketplace earlier, it seems, each year. The surprise is that it isn't at all a pretentious packaging job, but a book intended to be read—and a rewarding one.

Georg Christoph Lichtenberg was a German professor of physics at Göttingen University with a literary flair and an impassioned interest in the psychology of human nature. His "body language," in this year's phrase. He visited England, twice in the 1770s and in the next decade began to write, for his own pleasure and for the enlightenment of his countrymen, his fantastically detailed commentaries on Hogarth's popular engravings—not only the six-plate "Marriage à la Mode" sequence, but also "A Rake's Progress," "A Rake's Progress" and others.

Who needs Lichtenberg? Aren't Hogarth's graphic morality plays self-explanatory? Inspired by this thought, Hogarth asked to be judged as a dramatist: "My Picture was my stage and men and women my actors who were by Means of certain Actions and expressions to exhibit a dumb Show." Charles Lamb in the next century concurred: "Other pictures we look at—his prints we read." The problem is that satire, rooted in contemporary reference, gets harder and harder to read as time passes, and Hogarth's is so intricate that explanations proliferated almost at once. Lichtenberg, four decades after the prints first appeared, was not the earliest in the field.

But he was certainly the most ingenious and perceptive. The reader of "Hogarth on High Life" can perform a humbling experiment by first trying to "read" unaided the six pictures in "Marriage à la Mode" before turning to Lichtenberg's commentary. The rough outline is clear: a sturdy merchant negotiates a marriage contract with a gentry lord, while their offspring, effete groom and lumpy bride, show no interest in each other. We then visit husband and wife in their drawing room one morning; he still behatted after a night on the town, she stretching after an evening of cards. Husband visits a doctor, gaily waving a box of pills that have evidently failed to prevent venereal infection. Wife holds fashionable levees and takes a lover who kills her husband when he catches them in bed together. Lover is hanged, widow goes home to pope and takes pop.

Rather a sandbag of a story, isn't it? One wonders at the Londoners who eagerly bought the prints for their homes, a few years after having read J. H. Plam explanation, a few years that the pictures "struck chord in the middle-class with deadly certainty. It graphically related the wages sin, of social aspirations beyond one's station, of the danger and pitfalls of modish life. Plam's witty remarks on newly rich merchants' hints on their walls to admonish their children against "one of those parental dilemmas of modern society: how, prevent fortunes made in consumer goods in one generation being dissipated on a summer goods in the next."

Lichtenberg's humane, ebullient commentary helps see how much more there is Hogarth than that. The mo may be smug; the rendering not, Lichtenberg invites us notice ways of standing or sitting as indices of character pictures on the walls as to their owners' inner lives, e dogs, as reflections of their masters. A piece of cloth protruding from a pocket becomes a vital link in the story Hogarth's (and his interpreter's) minute, tireless observation puts our own less energetic attention to shame.

The editor, Wenginger, marks of the explications Hogarth's pictures; that "we made these particular excursions such a success, was a fact that they were games of adults, a new sort of replacement for the emblem books an earlier time." He adds that though Lichtenberg addresses himself to German readers, "his texts can assist many as other foreigners in his reader of Hogarth"—meaning, of course, us: foreigners to the 18th century and lazy look at pictures.

The editor's expert, tactful scholarship has been well served by the designer, Raymond J. Grimaldi. The book had to be as large as it is because it contains full-size, fold-out reproductions, better than any before, of the Hogarth engravings. The margins in text had to be as ample as they are to incorporate details, at full-scale, from the engravings for the reader to consult. Lichtenberg refers to the "Everything works." "Hogarth, High Life" is an exciting, opening book.

Mr. Clemons is a book reviewer for The New York Times

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ALL TO THE GOODS—By Anne Fox

ACROSS

1. Barbecue
2. Greek letter
3. Cereal
12. U.S. dept.
14. English
15. English
16. Part of the
17. Unsettled one
18. Killy
19. Rationing's room
20. Spanish relative
21. Way out
22. Van, mtr
23. Efficacy
24. Fictional
25. Short
26. Beprove
27. Valley of Europe
28. Spanish part
29. One of the
30. Wool sp.
31. Main ingredient
32. Skull
33. Dean
34. Think
35. What Sam
36. Goldwyn said
37. "Include me in"
38. Yiddish name
39. British
40. Irish custom
41. Elec. unit
42. Sep
43. Frenzied call
44. Car part; abbr.
45. Indian greeting
46. Lavender flower
47. English poet
48. Danish sight
49. City of Pers
50. Ardwick's
51. Jockey
52. Fictional pair

DOWN

1. Cash capital
2. Perfume
3. Perry Mason's
4. Subst
5. Type of verb
6. Fix

ACROSS

54. "A Little
55. Roman's limit
56. Sandpiper
57. British
58. Service
59. One's word
60. Came in first
61. Make obscure
62. Mexican sandwich
63. Chemical
64. Compound
65. Pure solids
66. Honsha peak
67. d'Ann
68. Scrambled
69. Western capital
70. U.S. writer
71. Type of school
72. Abbr.
73. Coconut fiber
74. Rained
75. Crying items
76. Dishes and
77. Suffix
78. Somewhat
79. Suffix
80. Nevada's county
81. Alley sound
82. Puerto Rican
83. City
84. Fortice
85. Reclamations
86. Yiddish
87. Arabian gulf
88. Great standard
89. Abbr.
90. Well, in Spain
91. "bitten"
92. "by"
93. Congressman
94. From Ill.
95. Prisoner's training
96. Play by Ibsen
97. Town named
98. For Syrian saint
99. Coddling abbr.
100. U.S. hub
101. West
102. Cut the lawn

DOWN

7. Site of Service
8. Rationing, for
9. One
10. Site of type
11. Kind of world
12. Consolation
13. Words by Eugene Field
14. Get back
15. Not for Abbr.
16. Drink
17. Seal
18. Drink, as a real
19. Gov't agency
20. A Fitzgerald

DOWN

23. First name
24. Eastern U.S.
25. Rationing
26. Car part, for
27. short
28. Nevada city
29. Queen, for
30. short
31. Kind of line
32. Mexican judge
33. Bantu
34. language
35. Person's
36. coast
37. Wheel part
38. Tumbler part
39. even
40. Solral

DOWN

49. Out of meat
50. Bakers; Abbr.
51. Borneo native
52. BUN
53. Took in
54. Counsel, in Nise
55. Singer Frankie
56. "The Lady
57. Accordion
58. ——— tempo
59. ——— tempo
60. French sailors
61. Bona actor
62. Kind of line
63. French judge
64. Bantu
65. language
66. Person's
67. coast
68. Wheel part
69. Tumbler part
70. even
71. Solral

DOWN

80. Jackson's war
81. Borneo native
82. BUN
83. Took in
84. Counsel, in Nise
85. Singer Frankie
86. "The Lady
87. Accordion
88. ——— tempo
89. ——— tempo
90. French sailors
91. Bona actor
92. Kind of line
93. French judge
94. Bantu
95. language
96. Person's
97. coast
98. Wheel part
99. Tumbler part
100. even
101. Solral

DOWN

110. Fugate
111. Chinese province
112. Milford
113. Bugged
114. Fish
115. Thousand; Trefl
116. Lardboard
117. Irish river
118. Beach
119. Hazy; ill
120. Biting
121. State; Suffix
122. Parcel; Abbr.
123. Amate cross
124. Honey in Italy
125. TV mouse
126. Small drink
127. Girl of soul
128. Ad
129. Farm tools
130. As well

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

NOEL SLEPT STAR ASTO
AURA HOARY EARL TREME
GRAYMATTER THECARLET
UNITA OOO ILLONE
PURPLEANDRITINELINEM
ARU DORIS EON KEEL
INSPACE REISAW DAVINGO
HATATAT REUSE MANGOS
LUTHERS BEST SONGS
EDEN ORIEL AMAIN VIVE
SORT INANE MONET ILM
PST NASTY PESO OPTS
HEAL THIS STABLE
ASPELL MENTO ASSISTS
HOTTPIS ESTOP STATILUS
SOSO OAR HOAD ANT
WHITELEPHANTISALLES
DOWNOWN SINU MAYIAS
IVORYTOWER BLACKWAGIC
DEVEL SANE EAGRE NATO
REDE STDS TREES AMOY

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

Davis Cup Finals Open Today

Ashe, Richey Face West Germans

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28 (AP)—America's Arthur Ashe Jr. of Richmond, Va., with a Davis Cup record of 22-3, was drawn against West Germany's Wilhelm Bungert for the opening singles match tomorrow in the 1970 Cup finals.

The second match sends Cliff Richey of San Angelo, Texas, against West Germany's Christian Kuhnke. The matches will be played on the hard artificial surface of the Clark Stadium courts.

The doubles in the best-of-five series will be played Sunday, with the final singles in reverse order scheduled Monday.

Richey and Bungert square off in the first of the final singles with Ashe meeting Kuhnke in the fifth and final match.

The rival captains are not required to name their doubles

teams until an hour before Sunday's match.

Shower Forecast

However, it is almost certain the Americans will use their national champions, Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., and Bob Lutz of Los Angeles and the Germans will go with Kuhnke and Bungert.

There was a forecast of showers for tomorrow.

The draw was thought to be favorable for the West Germans, who find their ace, Kuhnke, against Richey, an intense young man who has never played in a challenge round before.

Stalle Statement

Yesterday, Fred Stolle, the Australian coach of West Germany's team, openly said the Americans to use Richey instead

of top-ranking Smith in the opening singles.

"The Yanks can't possibly be thinking about playing Richey," said Stolle. "If they do, we'll eat him alive and the Yanks can kiss the Cup goodbye."

Such a frank statement by a team official is rare in such instances.

[United Press International reported that both sides said they were pleased with the draw. "I wanted Ashe to go first. He's our best," said U.S. coach Dennis Ralston. "In picking Richey over Smith we had to face the fact that Richey doesn't have as good a serve as Smith, but he's a better scrambler. We had to go by the record and this year Richey's singles record has been outstanding."

Layer, Metcalf Win

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 28 (UPI)—Rod Layer and Russian Alexander Metcalf, along with Wimbledon champion Mrs. Margaret Smith Court and American

Patti Hogan, scored quarterfinal victories yesterday in the \$25,000 Marlboro Open tennis tournament at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

Layer powered past New Zealand's No. 1 player, Omy Parm, 6-4, 6-4, in a quarterfinal test.

Metcalf, Russia's ace, had a much closer match before beating Dickie Stockton, the last American in the field, 7-6, 7-5.

Layer and Metcalf tomorrow in a semifinal match.

Mrs. Court crushed Olga Morozova of Russia, 6-1, 6-4, losing only four points on her serve in the entire match. Miss Hogan, who faces the top-seeded Aussie star in tomorrow's semifinal, beat Lesley Hunt of Australia, 6-4, 6-2.

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RABY PELE—Mr. Soccer, Edson Arantes do Nascimento, beams as his new son meets the press. Holding baby is daughter Kelly Christina, 3. Wife Rosemary is at right.

Associated Press

REASON OPENS WITH 66

CLIFTON, N.J., Aug. 28 (UPI)—The British government today moved to stamp out soccer hooliganism.

The move came from Home Secretary Reginald Maudling on the eve of the big Bank Holiday soccer program, and it follows weeks of growing alarm as youths have smashed train and bus windows and fought inside and outside of the stadiums.

In a letter to football associations, Mr. Maudling warned of the need to bar undesirable characters from the grounds. He also hinted at possible stiffer penalties from the courts.

Cubs 5, Padres 1

Billy Williams, who just 11 days ago claimed he wanted to rest after appearing in more than 1,100 consecutive games, lashed two doubles and a single, and batted in two runs as Chicago beat San Diego, 5-1. The Eastern Division race tightened a bit more as the third-place Chicagoans moved to within four games of the division-leading Pirates.

Phillies 6, Reds 3

Grant Jackson, who was supposed to start, came out of the bullpen to hold Cincinnati scoreless for

Tommy Harper hit his 25th home run, one of three strokes by MLI, in a 14-2 victory over Cleveland. Lew Krausse, who had lost three of his last four starts, benefited from five Cleveland errors, good for six unearned runs.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Baltimore 53 45 548

New York 71 60 531 15

Kansas City 70 58 515 15

Boston 64 52 508 18

Cleveland 52 47 484 21

Washington 50 47 474 21 1/2

Western Division

Minnesota 75 51 565

California 72 56 563 4

Oakland 68 61 528 8 1/2

Chicago 68 61 528 8 1/2

Thursday's Results

Minnesota 5, Boston 2

Minnesota 14, Cleveland 2

Baltimore 6, Oakland 4

Friday's Games

Boston at Chicago, night

Oakland at Detroit, night

Washington at Kansas City, 2, twi

California at Cleveland, 2, twi

Minnesota at New York, 2, twi

Philadelphia at Baltimore, 2, twi

Friday's Games

Atlanta at Philadelphia, night

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New York at Houston, night

St. Louis at Los Angeles, night

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Pittsburgh at San Francisco, night

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Foe Lost in Fog, Aussies Score Sweep

France Beaten Badly in Cup Race

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 28 (AP)—Australia's Gretel II won the right today to challenge the United States for the 1970 America's Cup by easily defeating the French yacht, France, for the fourth consecutive time. France didn't win a single race in the best-of-seven series.

Gretel II's margin over the blue-hulled French challenger was more than 30 minutes.

[The last time a yacht was beaten so badly in an America's Cup competition was in 1888, when the Mayflower beat the Galatea in a race between the two 150-foot boats, United Press International reported.]

Today's race was sailed in six-to-eight-knot breezes and a thick fog that cut visibility to less than 200 yards at times.

Bich at Helm

It was a sad day for Baron Marcel Bich, the French helicopter millionaire, who has now spent some \$2 million, more than any other man in the world, on a single challenge for the elusive cup.

Bich, who elected to skipper the boat himself in this fourth and final race, found himself hopelessly outclassed at the start by

Australian helmsman Jim Hardy.

Hardy took Bich so far over the line before the start that France

had to set a spinnaker in order to get back for the first windward leg.

The French were lost in fog for nearly 30 minutes and when France finally reappeared at the fourth mark she was trailing by 24 minutes 15 seconds.

Sartorial Splendor

If the baron didn't win the boat race, he at least took the prize for sartorial splendor. When he

put to sea this morning he was wearing an elegant double-breasted white yachting jacket with matching trousers and trimmed with gold buttons. A smart white leather cap and white chamois leather gloves completed the ensemble.

The Australian yacht will challenge the United States in a best-of-seven series starting here Sept. 15. The cup defender will be chosen from the yachts Intrepid and Valiant, after a selection series now in progress.

Gibson Fells Giants to Win

7th in Row for Cardinals

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT)—Bob Gibson, almost baseball's forgotten man last spring after suffering a pulled muscle, reeled off his seventh straight victory yesterday as the St. Louis Cardinals halved the streaking Giants, 4-1, at San Francisco.

record was 2-3. He was being knocked out with regularity, and was suffering from an thigh injury.

On May 18, Gibson's won-lose record was 1-1. With the game tied in the sixth at 3-all on three consecutive singles, Larry

Hulse, who hit two doubles, broke the tie in the Phil's fourth by driving in Don Money.

Astros 5, Expos 4

Montreal's Mike Wegener retired the first 11 Houston batters. But the next two, Jim Wynn and John Mayberry, hit the ball out of the park on consecutive pitches in the seventh inning after Jim Hart threw away a roller by Joe Torre for what should have been the final out.

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